

AO

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 November 2001 (22.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/87866 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07D 295/16**,
A61K 31/495, 31/44, 31/4427, 31/16, A61P 25/24, 25/04,
1/08, C07D 295/12, 211/58, 471/10, 401/06, C07C
217/52, 237/06, C07D 295/14

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB01/02136

(22) International Filing Date: 16 May 2001 (16.05.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0012214.3 19 May 2000 (19.05.2000) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MERCK
SHARP & DOHME LIMITED** [GB/GB]; Hertford Road,
Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire EN11 9BU (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **CASTRO
PINEIRO, Jose, Luis** [ES/GB]; Terlings Park, East-
wick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR (GB). **DINNELL,**

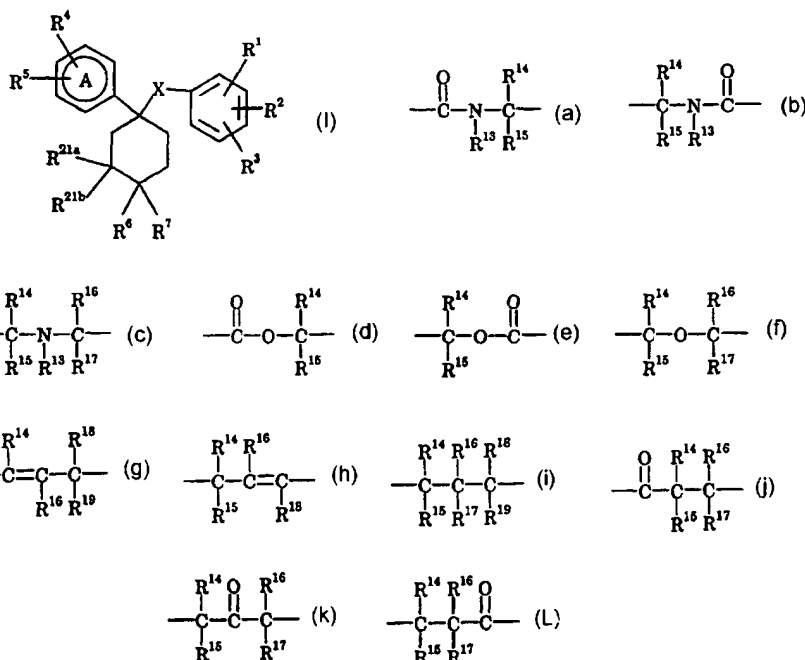
Kevin [GB/GB]; Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow,
Essex CM20 2QR (GB). **ELLIOTT, Jason, Matthew**
[GB/GB]; Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex
CM20 2QR (GB). **HOLLINGWORTH, Gregory, John**
[GB/GB]; Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex
CM20 2QR (GB). **SHAW, Duncan, Edward** [GB/GB];
Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR
(GB). **SWAIN, Christopher, John** [GB/GB]; Terlings
Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR (GB).

(74) Agent: **HISCOCK, Ian, James**; European Patent Depart-
ment, Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20
2QR (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: CYCLOHEXYL DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE AS THERAPEUTIC AGENTS



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates compounds of the formula (I): wherein ring A is a phenyl or pyridyl ring; X represents a linker selected from the group consisting of: (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) and R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹, R^{21a} and R^{21b} are as defined herein. The compounds are of particular use in the treatment or prevention of depression, anxiety, pain, inflammation, migraine, emesis or postherpetic neuralgia.



WO 01/87866 A1



(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

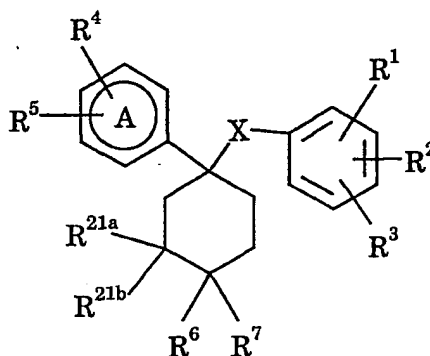
— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

CYCLOHEXANE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE
AS THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

This invention relates to a class of gem-disubstituted cyclohexane
 5 derivatives which are useful as tachykinin antagonists. More particularly, the
 compounds of the invention are useful as neurokinin 1 (NK-1) receptor
 antagonists.

The present invention provides compounds of the formula (I):

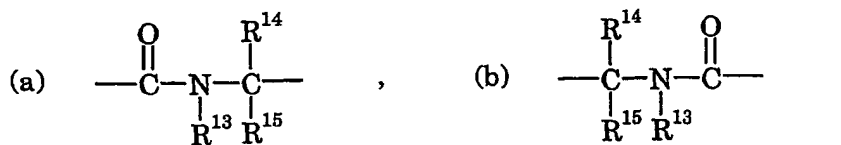


(I)

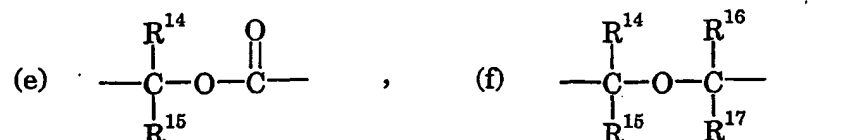
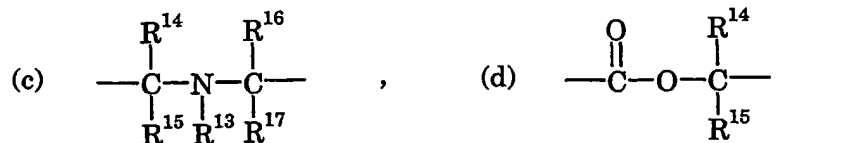
10 wherein

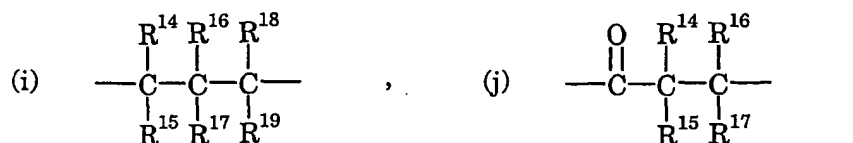
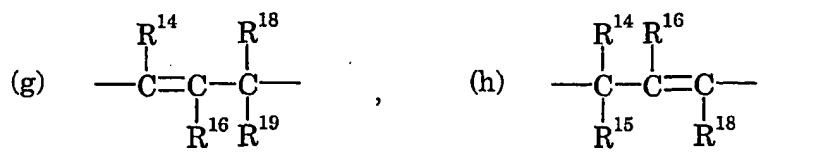
ring A is a phenyl or pyridyl ring;

X represents a linker selected from the group consisting of:

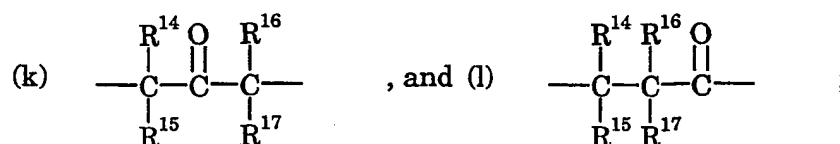


15





5



- R^1 represents hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyloxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkoxy, phenoxy, cyano, halogen, NR^aR^b , SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , OSO_2R^a , NR^aCOR^c , COR^a , CO_2R^a or $CONR^aR^b$ where R^a and R^b each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-5} cycloalkyl, fluoro C_{1-4} alkyl or $CH_2CO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and R^c represents C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl or phenyl;

R^2 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy;

- or when R^2 is adjacent to R^1 , they may be joined together such that there is formed a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing one or two atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, which ring is optionally substituted by a group selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, CF_3 , $=O$ or $=S$;

R^3 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkyl, cyano, SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , NR^aR^b , NR^aCOR^{14} , COR^a , CO_2R^a , $CONR^aR^b$ or C_{1-4} alkyl substituted by cyano, CO_2R^a or $CONR^aR^b$ where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

- or R^3 represents a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms, selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur,

which group is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkylC₁₋₄alkyl, trifluoromethyl, OCF₃, NO₂, CN, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, COR^a, CO₂R^a, phenyl, -(CH₂)_rNR^aR^b, -(CH₂)_rNR^aCOR^b, -(CH₂)_rCONR^aR^b, or CH₂C(O)R^a, where R^a and R^b are as

5 previously defined and r is zero, 1 or 2;

R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy, hydroxy, NO₂, CN, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, CO₂R^a, CONR^aR^b, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl or C₁₋₄alkyl substituted by C₁₋₄alkoxy, wherein R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

10 R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkoxy substituted by C₁₋₄alkoxy;

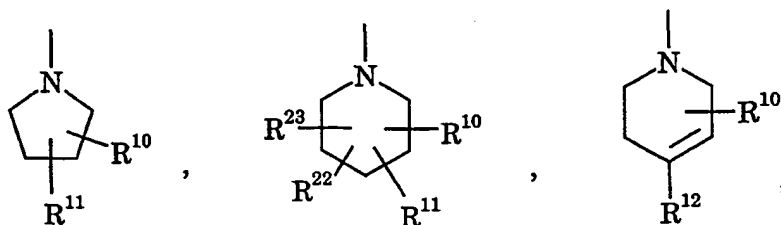
R⁶ represents hydrogen, hydroxy or a C₁₋₄alkyl group optionally substituted by a hydroxy group;

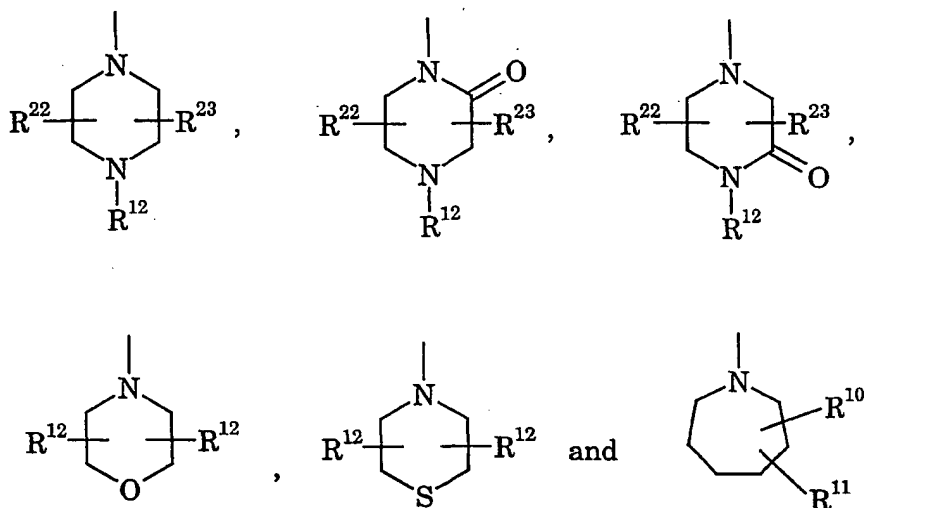
R⁷ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, -(CH₂)_nNR⁸R⁹, -(CH₂)_nCO₂R^a, carbocyclyl, C-linked heterocyclyl or heteroaryl;

or R⁶ and R⁷ together represent =O, =CHCO₂R^a or -O(CH₂)_mO-;

R⁸ and R⁹ each independently represent hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl, C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, C(O)(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, (CH₂)_qCO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl, CO₂(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CO₂(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, (CH₂)_pNR^aCOR^b, (CH₂)_pNR^aCO₂R^b, (CH₂)_qCONR^aaryl or (CH₂)_qCONR^aheterocyclyl where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

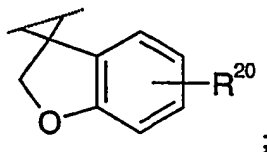
or R⁸ and R⁹, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of:





- 5 R^{10} and R^{11} each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl)aryl, $(C_{2-6}$ alkynyl)aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $(CH_2)_qNR^aR^b$, $O(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $O(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $O(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $O(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $OC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl,
- 10 $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_qNR^aR^b$, CO_2H , CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl or $CO_2(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

- or, when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $=O$, $=CHCO_2R^a$, $-O(CH_2)_mO-$, $-CH_2O(CH_2)_s-$, $-CH_2OCH_2C(O)-$,
- 15 $-CH_2OCH_2CH(OH)-$, $-CH_2OCH_2C(CH_3)_2-$, $-CH_2OC(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-C(CH_3)_2OCH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2C(O)OCH_2-$, $-OC(O)CH_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OCH_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OC(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OCH_2C(CH_3)_2-$, $-OCH_2(CH_2)_s-$, $-OC(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2-$, $-OCH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-OCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)_2-$, $-OCH_2CH=CHCH_2-$, $-OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2CH_2-$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_2-$, $-OCH_2C(O)CH_2CH_2-$,
- 20 $-OCH_2CH_2C(O)CH_2-$, or a group of the formula



or, where they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $-OCH_2CH_2-$ or $-OCH_2CH(OH)-$, or R^{10} and R^{11} may together form a fused benzene ring;

or, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a C₁₋₂alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine, piperidine or hexamethyleneimine ring to which they are attached;

R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl,
 5 C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl, CO₂(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl or CO₂(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

or, where they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R¹² and R¹⁸ may together form a fused imidazolyl or triazolyl ring;

10 R¹³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl or C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl;

R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ each independently represent hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkenyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl, (CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl or CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl;

or, R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ together represent -CH₂CH₂-;

15 or, R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ together represent -CH₂CH₂-;

or, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ together represent -CH₂CH₂-;

R²⁰ represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxyC₁₋₄alkyl or fluoroC₁₋₄alkyl;

20 R^{21a} represents hydrogen, halogen or hydroxy and R^{21b} represents hydrogen;

or R^{21a} and R^{21b} both represent fluorine or together represent oxo (=O);

R²² and R²³ each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl or oxo (=O);

n is zero, 1 or 2;

25 m is 1 or 2;

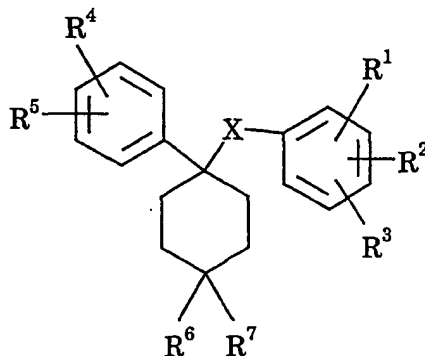
p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q is zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

s is 1, 2 or 3;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and N-oxides thereof.

30 According to an alternative embodiment, the present invention also provides compounds of the formula (I'):



(I)

wherein

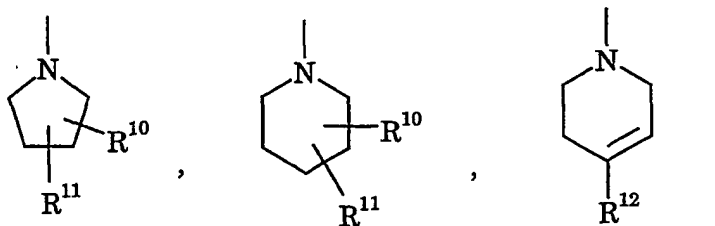
R^6 represents hydrogen or a C_{1-4} alkyl group optionally substituted by a hydroxy group;

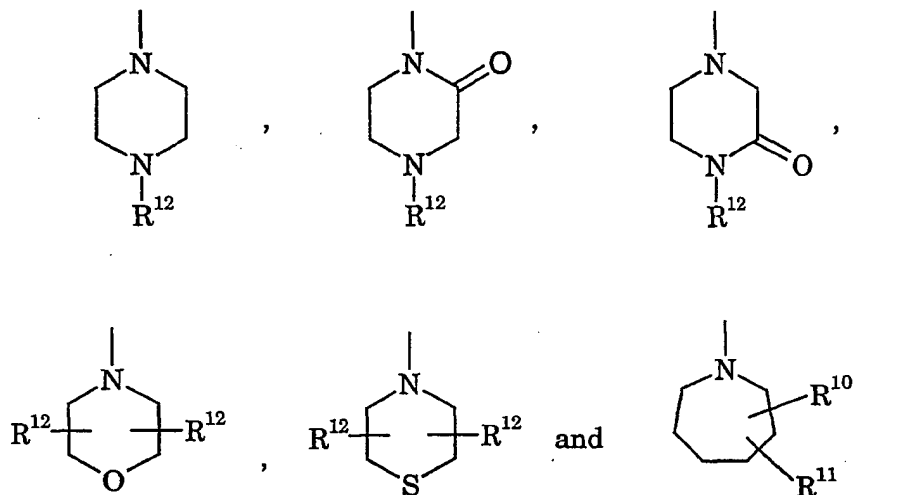
5 R^7 represents hydrogen, hydroxy, $-(CH_2)_nNR^8R^9$, $-(CH_2)_nCO_2R^a$, carbocyclyl or heteroaryl;

or R^6 and R^7 together represent $=O$, $=CHCO_2R^a$ or $-O(CH_2)_mO-$;

R^8 and R^9 each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, CHO, C(O) C_{1-6} alkyl, 10 C(O) $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, C(O) $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, C(O) $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, C(O) $(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_qCO_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_pNR^aCOR^b$ or $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2R^b$, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

or R^8 and R^9 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, 15 represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of:





- 5 R¹⁰ and R¹¹ each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (C₂₋₆alkenyl)aryl, (C₂₋₆alkynyl)aryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, (CH₂)_qNR^aR^b, O(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, O(CH₂)_qaryl, O(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, O(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, OC(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl,
- 10 C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl, C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qNR^aR^b, CO₂H, CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl, CO₂(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl or CO₂(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;
- or, when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together represent =O, =CHCO₂R^a, -O(CH₂)_mO-, -OCH₂CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂OCH₂CH₂- or
- 15 -CH₂OCH₂C(O)-;
- or, where they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a fused benzene ring;
- or, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together form a C₁₋₂alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine, piperidine or hexamethyleneimine ring to which they are attached;
- 20 R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl, C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl, CO₂(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl or CO₂(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} each independently represent hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkenyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, CHO, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl;

5 and X, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^{13} , n, m, p and q are as defined in relation to formula (I);

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

A preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein R^1 is hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{2-6} alkenyloxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkoxy, cyano, NR^aR^b , SR^a , OSO_2R^a , or R^1 together with the group R^2 form a 5-membered saturated ring containing one oxygen atom.

A particularly preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy or C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy C_{1-4} alkyl, especially methyl, trifluoromethyl, methoxy, 15 trifluoromethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, difluoromethoxy, cyclopropoxy or cyclopropylmethoxy.

Another preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein R^2 is a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom, especially a hydrogen atom.

A further preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein R^3 is 20 hydrogen, halogen, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, cyano, NR^aR^b , NR^aCOR^d (where R^d is methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl or phenyl), or a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic group as previously defined.

Also preferred is the class of compound of formula (I) in which R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy or a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic 25 group as previously defined, especially methyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy or 5-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-1-yl.

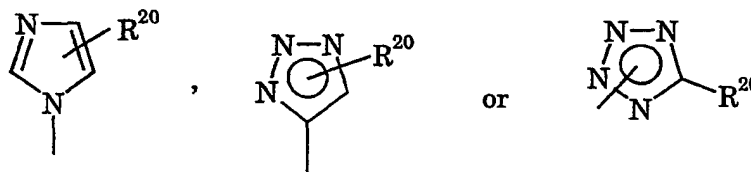
Certain particularly apt compounds of the present invention include those wherein R^3 is a group selected from pyrrole, furan, thiene, pyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, oxazole, isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, pyrazine, pyrimidine, 30 pyridazine, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, triazine, and tetrazole, each heteroaryl group being optionally substituted as previously defined.

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those wherein R^3 is a group selected from furan, pyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, oxazole, isoxazole,

pyrazine, pyrimidine, thiazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-oxadiazole and tetrazole, each heteroaryl group being optionally substituted as previously defined.

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention are those
 5 wherein R^3 is a group selected from furan, pyridine, pyrimidine, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole and tetrazole, each heteroaryl group being optionally substituted as previously defined.

An especially preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein
 10 R^3 is the group



where R^{20} is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , NO_2 , CN , SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , COR^a , CO_2R^a , $(CH_2)_rCONR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_rNR^aR^b$ or $(CH_2)_rNR^aCOR^b$,
 15 where R^a , R^b and r are as previously defined.

R^{20} is preferably hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, especially methyl, CF_3 , $(CH_2)_rCONR^aR^b$, SOR^a or SO_2R^a where R^a and R^b are preferably hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or fluoro C_{1-4} alkyl and r is as previously defined. Most especially, R^{20} is CF_3 .

20 Preferably R^1 and R^3 are in the 3 and 5 positions of the phenyl ring.
 More preferably R^1 is 3-fluoro or 3- CF_3 .
 More preferably R^3 is 5-fluoro or 5- CF_3 .
 More preferably R^2 is hydrogen.
 Most preferably R^1 is 3- CF_3 , R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is 5- CF_3 .

25 Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^1 and R^3 are in the 2- and 5-positions of the phenyl ring.

In this sub-class of compounds of formula (I), R^1 is preferably C_{1-6} alkoxy or C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy, especially methoxy or cyclopropoxy.

Also in this sub-class of compounds of formula (I), R^2 is preferably
 30 hydrogen.

Also, in this sub-class of compounds of formula (I) R^3 is preferably hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy or a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic group as previously defined. Most especially, R^3 is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethoxy.

5 A further preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein R^4 is hydrogen.

Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^5 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or CF_3 , especially hydrogen or fluorine.

Preferably R^4 is hydrogen and R^5 is hydrogen or 4-fluoro.

10 Another further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

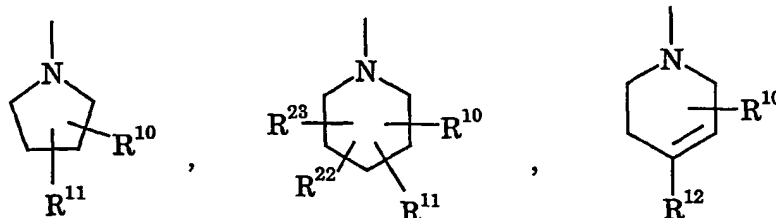
A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^7 is hydroxy, $-(CH_2)_nNR^8R^9$, a C-linked heterocyclyl group or R^6 and R^7 together represent $=O$, $-O(CH_2)_mO-$ or $-CH_2OCH_2C(O)-$.

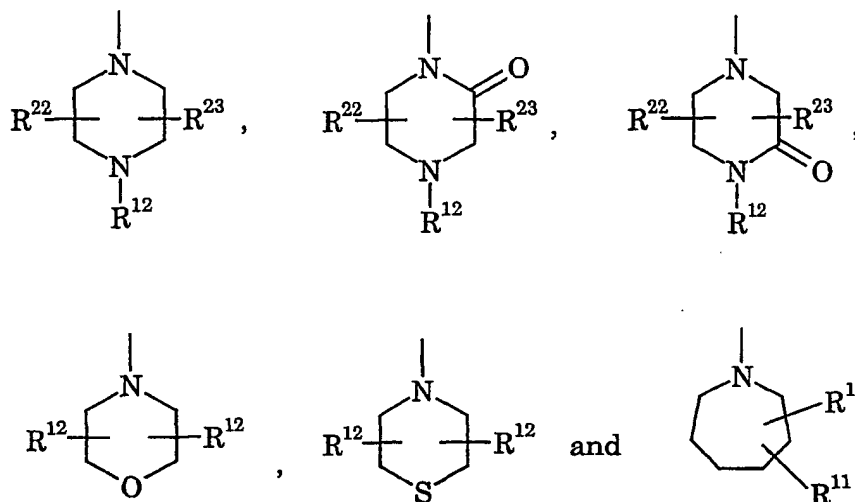
15 Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^7 is hydroxy or $-(CH_2)_nNR^8R^9$, or R^6 and R^7 together represent $=O$, $-O(CH_2)_mO-$ or $-CH_2OCH_2C(O)-$.

A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^8 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl,
20 $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_qCO_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2R^b$ or $(CH_2)_qCONR^a$ aryl;

and R^9 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl;

25 or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of



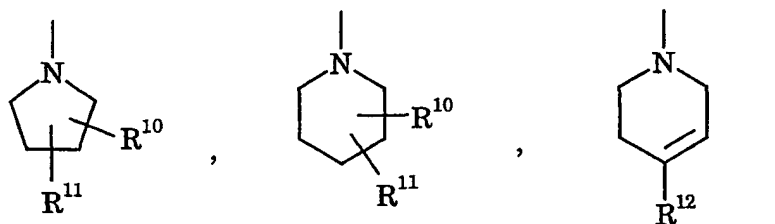


5 A yet further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^8 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_qCO_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl or $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2R^b$;

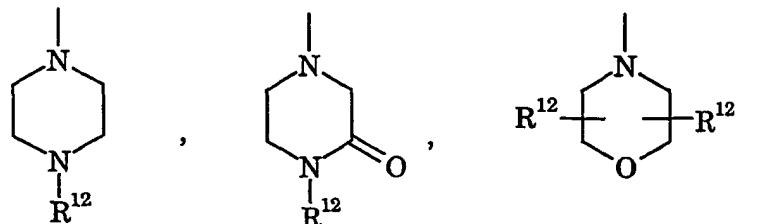
and R^9 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl or

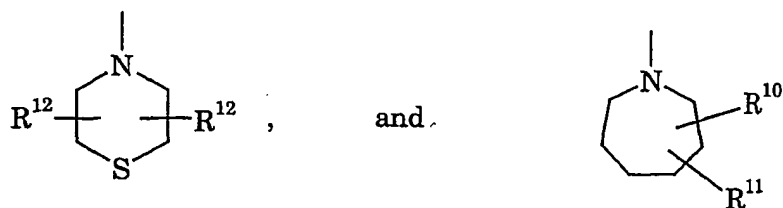
10 CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl;

or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of



15





A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{10} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl)aryl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q$ aryl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, CO_2H or $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl; and R^{11} represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl or $(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$;

or when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $=\text{O}$, $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_s-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_s-$, $-\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, or a group of the formula



or, when they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, or R^{10} and R^{11} may together form a fused benzene ring;

or R^{10} and R^{11} together form a C_{1-2} alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine or piperidine ring to which they are attached.

Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{10} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, $(\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl)aryl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q$ aryl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, CO_2H or $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl;

25 and R^{11} represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl or $(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; or when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} together represent $=\text{O}$ or $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}-$;

or, when they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} together form a fused benzene ring;

or R^{10} and R^{11} together form a C_{1-2} alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine or piperidine ring to which they are attached.

- 5 A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{12} represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, CHO, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl.

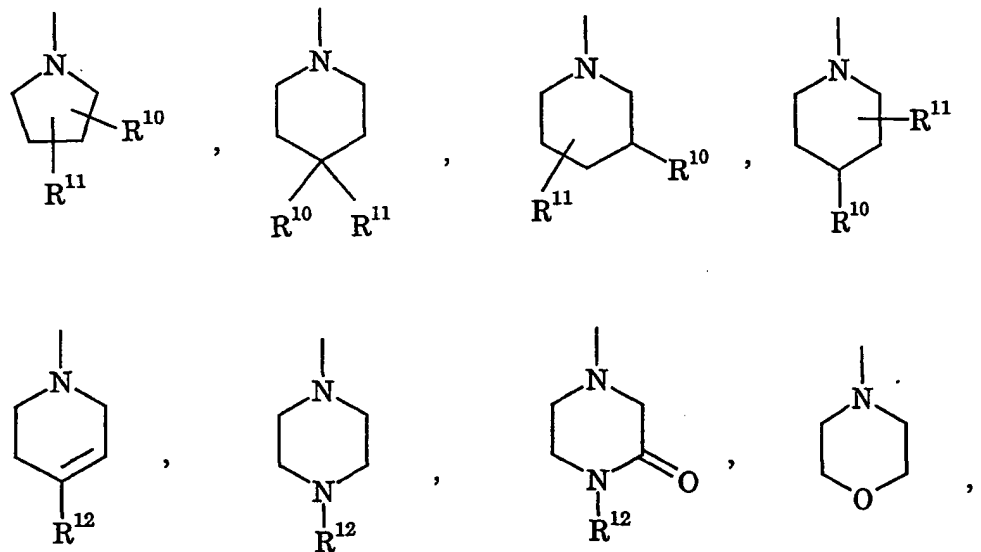
- 10 A yet further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^9 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl.

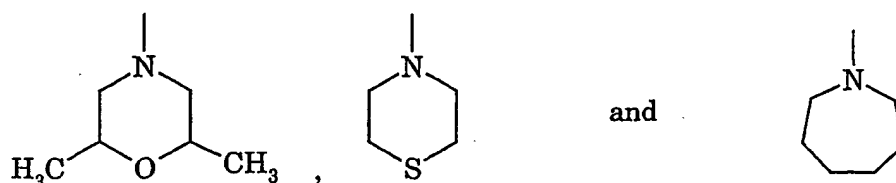
- A particularly preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^8 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, CH_2C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ phenyl, $(CH_2)_q$ furyl, $(CH_2)_q$ pyridyl, $(CH_2)_q$ triazolinone, $C(O)C_{1-4}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ phenyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ imidazolyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ tetrazolyl, 15 $C(O)(CH_2)_p$ pyrrolidinyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $CH_2C(O)C_{1-4}$ alkyl or $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl;

and R^9 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, CH_2C_{3-5} cycloalkyl or CO_2C_{1-4} alkyl;

or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of:

20





A further particularly preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein:

- 5 R^{10} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl, allyl, acetylene, hydroxy C_{1-4} alkyl, $-C\equiv C$ (phenyl), phenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, CH_2 phenyl, CH_2CH_2 phenyl, heterocyclyl (wherein said heterocyclyl is selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, and hexamethyleneimine, wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or
- 10 two groups selected from methyl, hydroxymethyl, cyclohexyl, dimethylamino and benzisothiazole or there is optionally a benzene ring fused to the ring, or there is optionally present a $-CH_2CH_2-$ bridge across the ring), NR^aR^b , $OC(O)CH_3$, $C(O)NR^aR^b$, CO_2H or CO_2C_{1-4} alkyl; and

- R^{11} represents hydrogen, fluorine, hydroxy, methyl or dimethylamino;
- 15 or, when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} together represent $=O$ or $-OCH_2CH_2O-$;
- or, when they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} together form a fused benzene ring;
- or, R^{10} and R^{11} together form a $-CH_2CH_2-$ bridge across the pyrrolidine or
- 20 piperidine ring to which they are attached.

- A yet further particularly preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{12} represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, CH_2C_{3-6} cycloalkyl (especially CH_2 cyclopropyl or CH_2 cyclohexyl), phenyl, CH_2 phenyl, CH_2CH_2 phenyl (wherein each of said phenyl groups are optionally substituted by one or two
- 25 substituents selected from fluorine, CF_3 or methoxy), CH_2 heterocyclyl (wherein said heterocyclyl is selected from the group consisting of 2-, 3- or 4-pyridine, 2- or 3-thiophene, 2- or 3-furan, thiazole, and benzisothiazole), CHO , $C(O)C_{1-4}$ alkyl, $C(O)C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl (especially $C(O)$ cyclopropyl or $C(O)$ cyclohexyl), $C(O)CH_2$ cycloalkyl (especially $C(O)CH_2$ cyclopropyl or $C(O)CH_2$ cyclohexyl),

C(O)CH₂CH₂C₃₋₆cycloalkyl (especially C(O)CH₂CH₂cyclohexyl), C(O)phenyl or CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl.

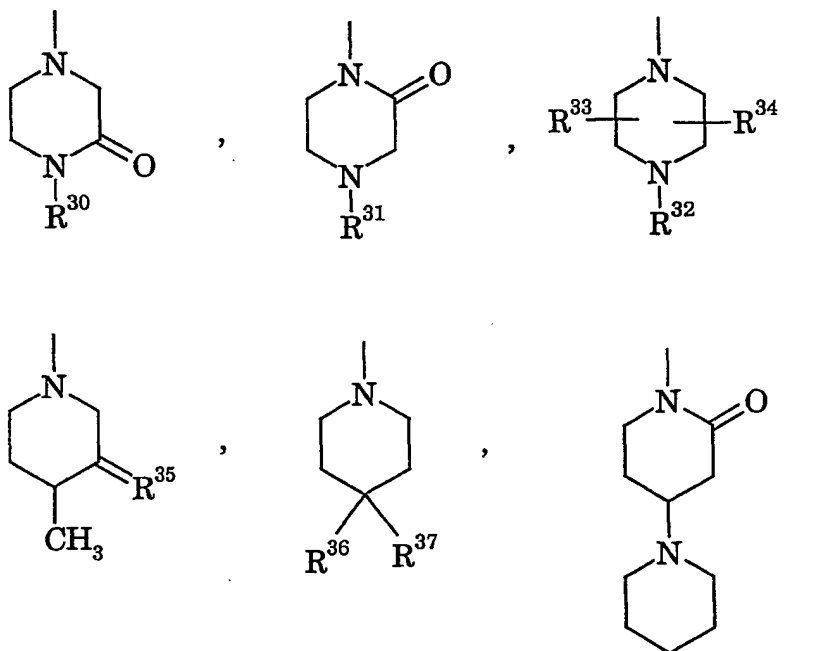
Yet another particularly preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R⁹ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, CH₂C₃₋₅cycloalkyl or

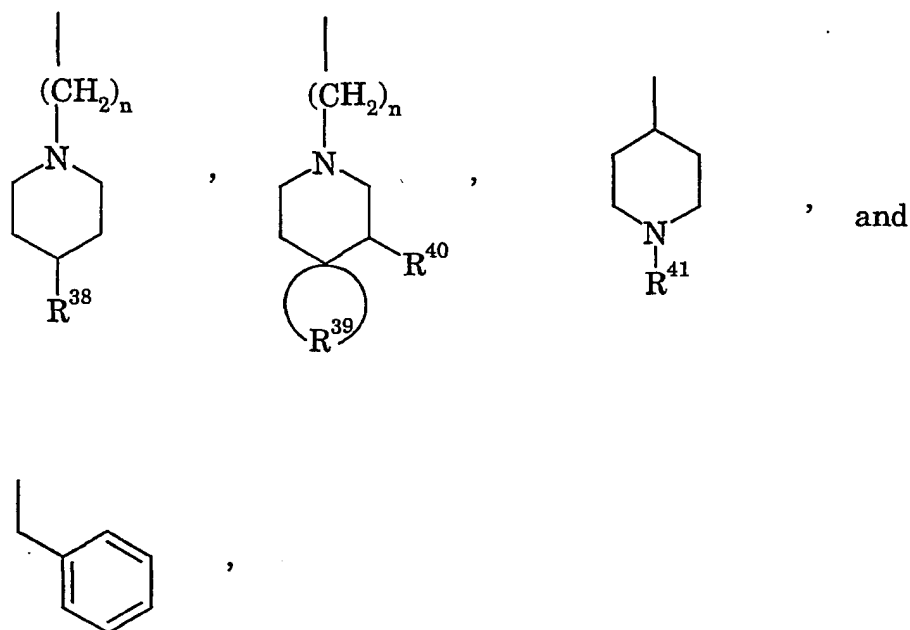
5 CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl.

Another preferred class of compound of formula (I) is that wherein the ring A is a phenyl ring.

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) are those wherein R⁷ represents a group selected from:

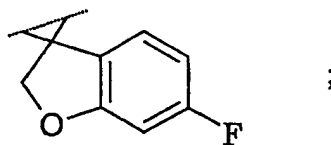
10





wherein

- R^{30} represents 4-pyridyl, phenyl, phenyl mono-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, methyl, methoxy or $\text{CO}_2\text{methoxy}$, or phenyl disubstituted by methyl;
- R^{31} represents $\text{C}_{2-4}\text{alkyl}$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{C}_{3-7}\text{cycloalkyl}$, especially *tert*-butyl, cyclopropylmethyl or cyclohexyl;
- R^{32} represents $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, tetrahydropyranyl or benzyl;
- R^{33} and R^{34} , which may be attached to the same or different carbon atoms, each independently represent hydrogen or methyl;
- R^{35} represents hydroxy or methoxy;
- R^{36} represents hydroxy $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$ (especially hydroxymethyl), $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkoxy}$ (especially methoxy) or hydroxy;
- R^{37} represents methoxy $\text{C}_{2-4}\text{alkyl}$ (especially methoxymethyl) or $\text{C}_{2-4}\text{alkyl}$;
- R^{38} represents hydrogen, oxo ($=\text{O}$), hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, $\text{C}_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$ (especially isopropyl) or hydroxy $\text{C}_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$ (especially hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl);
- R^{39} represents a ring-forming moiety selected from $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ and a group of the formula

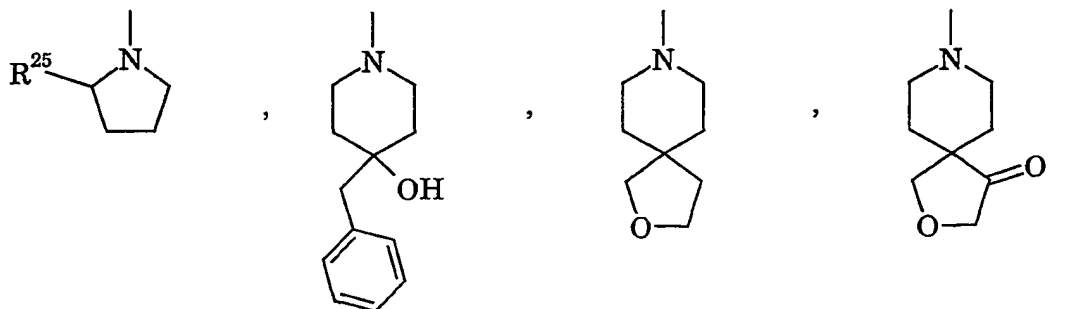


R^{40} is hydrogen or hydroxy, especially hydrogen;

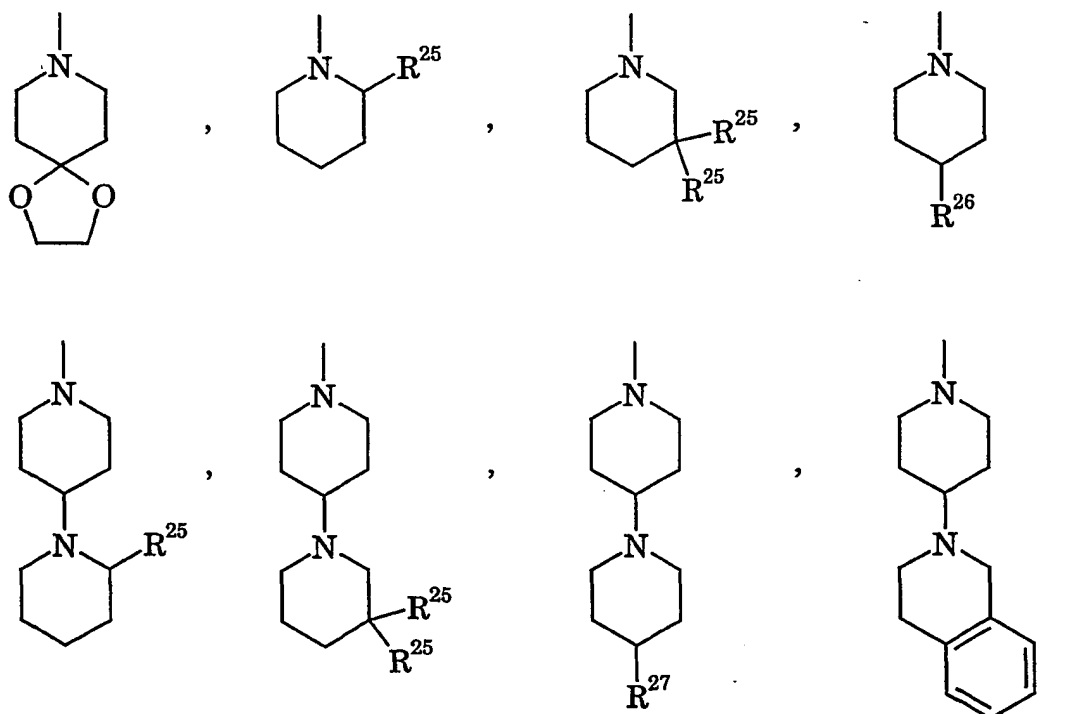
5 R^{41} is C_{1-3} alkyl, especially isopropyl; and

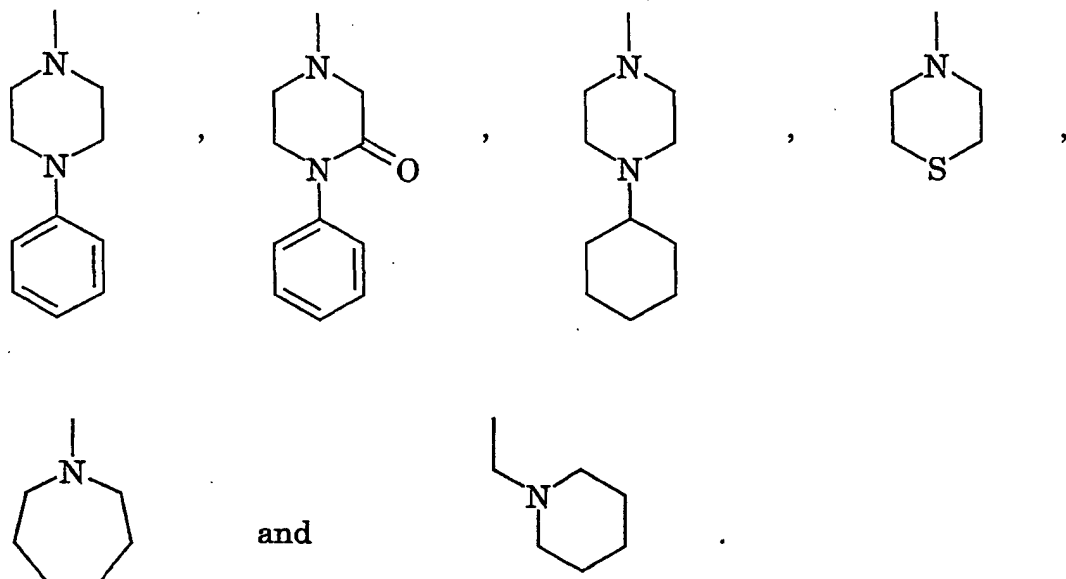
n is zero, 1 or 2, especially zero.

Further preferred compounds of formula (I) are those wherein R^7 represents a group selected from:



10





5

wherein

R²⁵ represents hydrogen, methyl or hydroxymethyl;

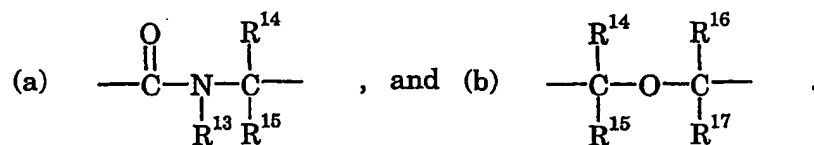
R²⁶ represents hydrogen, methyl, hydroxy, methylamino, dimethylamino, cyclopropylamino, phenyl, or phenyl substituted by fluorine; and

10 R²⁷ represents hydrogen, methyl, hydroxy, methylamino, dimethylamino or cyclopropylamino.

Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{21a} represents hydrogen, fluorine or hydroxy and R^{21b} is hydrogen, or R^{21a} and R^{21b} both represent fluorine or together represent oxo (=O). In particular, R^{21a} is preferably hydrogen, fluorine or hydroxy and R^{21b} is hydrogen. Most especially, R^{21a} and R^{21b} are preferably both hydrogen.

15 R^{21a} and R^{21b} are preferably both hydrogen.

Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein X represents a linker selected from:



20

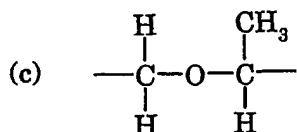
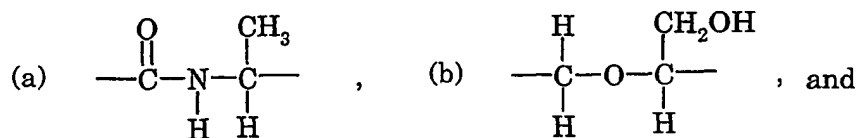
Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{13} represents hydrogen, methyl or acetyl. In particular, R^{13} represents hydrogen.

A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein one of the groups R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, CHO, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl, and the other(s) of the groups R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} each represent hydrogen.

A particularly preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein one of the groups R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} represents methyl or hydroxymethyl, and the other(s) of groups R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} each represent hydrogen.

A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^{18} and R^{19} each independently represent hydrogen or methyl.

Most especially, a preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein X represents a linker selected from:



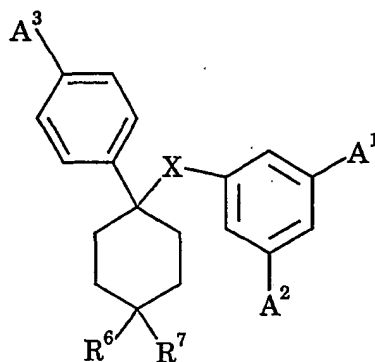
Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein n is zero.

A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein m is 2.

Another preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein p is 1, 2 or 3, particularly 1 or 2, and especially 1.

A further preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein q is zero, 1 or 2, particularly zero or 1.

One favoured group of compounds of the present invention are of the formula (Ia) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:



(Ia)

wherein

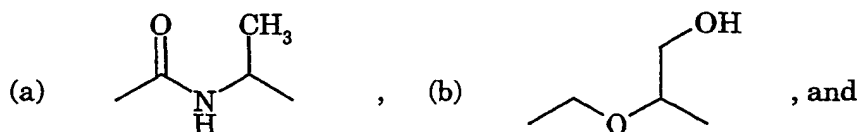
A¹ is fluorine or CF₃;

A² is fluorine or CF₃;

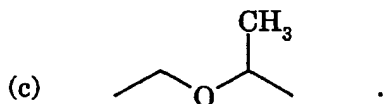
5 A³ is fluorine or hydrogen;

R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined in relation to formula (I); and

X is a linker selected from:



10



(c)

When any variable occurs more than one time in formula (I) or formula (Ia) or in any substituent, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence.

15

As used herein, the term "alkyl" or "alkoxy" as a group or part of a group means that the group is straight or branched. Examples of suitable alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl and t-butyl. Examples of suitable alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, s-butoxy and t-but xy.

20

As used herein, the term "hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl" means a C₁₋₆alkyl group in which one or more (in particular 1 to 3, and especially 1) hydrogen atoms have

been replaced by hydroxy groups. Particularly preferred are hydroxyC₁₋₃alkyl groups, for example, CH₂OH, CH₂CH₂OH, CH(CH₃)OH or C(CH₃)₂OH, and most especially CH₂OH.

As used herein, the terms "fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl" and fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy" means a
 5 C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkoxy group in which one or more (in particular, 1 to 3) hydrogen atoms have been replaced by fluorine atoms. Particularly preferred are fluoroC₁₋₃alkyl and fluoroC₁₋₃alkoxy groups, for example, CF₃, CH₂CH₂F, CH₂CHF₂, CH₂CF₃, OCF₃, OCH₂CH₂F, OCH₂CHF₂ or OCH₂CF₃, and most especially CF₃, OCF₃ and OCH₂CF₃.

10 The cycloalkyl groups referred to herein may represent, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl. A suitable (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl group where q is 1 may be, for example, cyclopropylmethyl or cyclohexylmethyl.

Similarly cycloalkoxy groups referred to herein may represent, for example, cyclopropoxy or cyclobutoxy.

15 As used herein, the terms "alkenyl" and "alkynyl" as a group or part of a group means that the group is straight or branched. Examples of suitable alkenyl groups include vinyl and allyl. A suitable alkynyl group is acetylene or propargyl.

When used herein the term "halogen" means fluorine, chlorine, bromine
 20 and iodine. The most apt halogens are fluorine and chlorine of which fluorine is preferred, unless otherwise stated.

As used herein, the term "aryl" as a group or part of a group means an aromatic radical such as phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl, wherein said phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl group may be optionally substituted by one, two or three
 25 groups independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy, NO₂, cyano, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, COR^a, CO₂R^a, CONR^aR^b, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl or -O(CH₂)_mO-. Preferably said phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl group is optionally substituted by one or two substituents, especially none or one. Particularly preferred substituents include
 30 fluorine, chlorine, bromine, C₁₋₄alkyl (especially methyl), C₁₋₄alkoxy (especially methoxy), trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy or vinyl.

As used herein, the term "heterocyclyl" as a group or part of a group means a saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated heteroatom-containing ring-shaped radical, where the heteroatoms may be selected from nitrogen,

oxygen and sulfur. Examples of saturated heterocyclyl radicals include N-linked saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms and optionally 1 oxygen or sulfur atom (for example, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl or
 5 piperazinyl substituted on the nitrogen atom by a C₁₋₄alkyl group or a C₂₋₄alkyl group substituted by hydroxy or C₁₋₂alkoxy). Examples of saturated heterocyclyl radicals also include C-linked saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic groups containing, for example, one oxygen atom (for instance, tetrahydrofuranyl or tetrahydropyranyl). Examples of partially saturated heterocyclyl radicals
 10 include N-linked partially saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms (for example, 3-pyrroline). Examples of unsaturated heterocyclyl radicals include heteroaromatic rings selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl,
 15 thiadiazolyl, triazinyl, tetrazolyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzthiophenyl, benzimidazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl or benzisothiazolyl.

Said saturated and partially saturated heterocyclyl radicals may be optionally substituted by one, two or three groups independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy, NO₂, cyano, oxo
 20 (=O), NR^aR^b, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, COR^a, CO₂R^a, CONR^aR^b, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl, -O(CH₂)_mO-, -OCH₂CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂OCH₂CH₂- or -CH₂OCH₂C(O)-. Preferably said saturated or partially saturated heterocyclyl radical is optionally substituted by one or two substituents, especially none or one. Particularly preferred substituents include fluorine, chlorine, bromine,
 25 C₁₋₄alkyl (especially methyl), C₁₋₄alkoxy (especially methoxy), trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, oxo, vinyl, C₁₋₄alkylamino (especially methylamino) or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino (especially dimethylamino).

Said unsaturated heterocyclyl radicals may be optionally substituted by one, two or three groups independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl,
 30 C₁₋₆alkoxy, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy, NO₂, cyano, NR^aR^b, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, COR^a, CO₂R^a, CONR^aR^b, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl or -O(CH₂)_mO-. Preferably said unsaturated heterocyclyl is optionally substituted by one or two substituents, especially none or one. Particularly preferred

substituents include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, C₁₋₄alkyl (especially methyl), C₁₋₄alkoxy (especially methoxy), trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy or vinyl.

As used herein, the term "carbocyclyl" as a group or part of a group means a 3 to 7-membered cycloalkyl radical such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl
 5 or cyclohexyl, wherein said cycloalkyl radical may be optionally substituted by one, two or three groups independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy, NO₂, cyano, SR^a, SOR^a, SO₂R^a, COR^a, CO₂R^a, CONR^aR^b, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₄alkoxyC₁₋₄alkyl or -O(CH₂)_mO-. Preferably said cycloalkyl radical is
 10 substituted by one or two substituents, especially one. Particularly preferred substituents include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, C₁₋₄alkyl (especially methyl), methoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₄alkyl (especially C(CH₃)₂OH), trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy or vinyl.

Specific compounds within the scope of this invention include:
 15 *cis*-(*RS*)-4-methanesulfonyloxy-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
 (*RS*)-1-{1-[(1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
 (*RS*)-1-{1-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-
 20 bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
 (*RS*)-β-[(1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
 (*RS*)-β-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
 25 (*RS*)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
 (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl ethanoate;
 (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-1-yl ethanoate;
 30 (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-ol;
 (*RS*)-4-[2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl]-4-phenylcyclohexanone;

- trans*-(*RS*)-1-((4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]- α -methyl-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
cis-(*RS*)-1-((α -ethenyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
 5 *trans*-(*RS*)-1-((α -ethenyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl- α -[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]cyclohexaneethanol;
trans-(*RS*)-1-((α -ethyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
 10 *trans*-1-[(4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-2-methoxybenzene;
trans-1-[(4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene;
 15 *cis*-(*RS*)-1-[1-((4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
trans-(*RS*)-1-[1-((4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
trans-(*RS*)- β -[(4-hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
 20 *cis*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
cis-(*RS*)- β -((4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
 25 *trans*-(*RS*)- β -((4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
cis- and *trans*-(*RS*)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
cis- and *trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(1-phenyl-4-(piperidin-1-yl)cyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
 30 *trans*-(*RS*)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;

- cis*-(*RS*)- β -[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- 5 *cis*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-[N-methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-methylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- 10 *trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-[N-[2-(dimethylamino)acetyl]amino]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS,S*)-N-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide;
- 15 *cis*- and *trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(1-phenyl-4-dimethylaminocyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-cyclopropylmethylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- 1,2-dihydro-5-[[N-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)methylamino]methyl]-3*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-one;
- 20 *cis*-(*RS*)-methyl 1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate;
- trans*-(*RS*)-methyl 1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate;
- 25 *trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-methanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid;
- 30 *trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)- α,α -dimethylpiperidine-4-methanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-[[α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxymethyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylpiperidine-4-carboxamide;

- RS*)-methyl (1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-ylidene)acetate;
- cis*- and *trans*-(*RS*)-methyl (1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)acetate;
- 5 *cis*-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine;
- trans*-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine;
- trans*-(*RS*)-methyl α -([4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate;
- 10 *trans*-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate;
- trans*-(*RS*)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate;
- 15 *trans*-(*RS*)-2-hydroxy-2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate;
- trans*-(*RS*)- α -(hydroxymethyl)-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-(phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate;
- trans*-(*RS*)-methyl α -([4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)carbonyloxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate;
- 20 *cis*-{4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate;
- trans*-{4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate;
- 25 *cis*-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-([3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide;
- trans*-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-([3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide;
- trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-([3-(methoxy)phenyl]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 30 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;

- trans*-(*R*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*S*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
5 *cis*-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-N-methyl-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-methyl-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
10 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl-N-{2-hydroxy-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
15 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(but-3-enylamino)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
20 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-phenylpyridin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
25 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-methylpyridin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxy-4-(phenylethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
30 *cis*-(*RS*)-4-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;

- trans*-(*RS*)-4-[N-methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-methylamino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 5 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(dimethylamino)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 10 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[N-methyl-4-(phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-acetylamino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 15 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[(1-oxo-4-phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
cis- and *trans*-(*RS*)-1,1-dimethylethyl 4-[1-((1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylamino)carbonyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate;
trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(phenylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 20 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 25 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-acetylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(aminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
trans-(*RS*)-4-(N,N-dimethylaminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 30 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[(piperidin-1-yl)methyl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;

- trans*-(*RS*)-4-[(morpholin-4-yl)methyl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- trans*-(*RS*)-4-([N-[2-(dimethylamino)acetyl]]aminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- 5 *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- trans*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenecarboxamide;
- trans*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-2-
- 10 (methoxy)benzenemethanamine;
- trans*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine;
- cis*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine;
- 15 *trans*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-N-methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine;
- cis*- and *trans*-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)-N-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}acetamide;
- trans*-(*RS*)-N-([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl)- α -
- 20 methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine;
- trans*-(*RS*)- α -([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol;
- trans*-(*RS*)- α -([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanamine;
- 25 *cis*- and *trans*-(*E*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}cyclohexyl)piperidine;
- cis*- and *trans*-(*E*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}cyclohexyl)piperidine;
- cis*- and *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine;
- 30 *cis*- and *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{2-oxo-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine;

- 1-([(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
- 1-([(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
- cis*-1-([(4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
- trans*-1-([(4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene;
- (*RS*)-4-methylene-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide;
- cis*-(*RS*)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- trans*-(*RS*)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide;
- and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a further aspect of the present invention, the compounds of formula (I) may be prepared in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, especially an acid addition salt.

For use in medicine, the salts of the compounds of formula (I) will be non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Other salts may, however, be useful in the preparation of the compounds according to the invention or of their non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include acid addition salts which may, for example, be formed by mixing a solution of the compound according to the invention with a solution of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid such as hydrochloric acid, fumaric acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid, phosphoric acid or sulphuric acid. Salts of amine groups may also comprise quaternary ammonium salts in which the amino nitrogen atom carries a suitable organic group such as an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or aralkyl moiety. Furthermore, where the compounds of the invention carry an acidic moiety, suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may include metal salts such as alkali metal salts, e.g. sodium or potassium salts; and alkaline earth metal salts, e.g. calcium or magnesium salts.

The salts may be formed by conventional means, such as by reacting the free base form of the product with one or more equivalents of the appropriate

acid in a solvent or medium in which the salt is insoluble, or in a solvent such as water which is removed *in vacuo* or by freeze drying or by exchanging the anions of an existing salt for another anion on a suitable ion exchange resin.

The present invention includes within its scope prodrugs of the
5 compounds of formula (I) above. In general, such prodrugs will be functional derivatives of the compounds of formula (I) which are readily convertible *in vivo* into the required compound of formula (I). Conventional procedures for the selection and preparation of suitable prodrug derivatives are described, for example, in "Design of Prodrugs", ed. H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985.

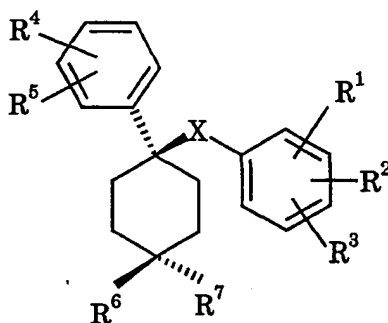
10 A prodrug may be a pharmacologically inactive derivative of a biologically active substance (the "parent drug" or "parent molecule") that requires transformation within the body in order to release the active drug, and that has improved delivery properties over the parent drug molecule. The transformation *in vivo* may be, for example, as the result of some metabolic process, such as
15 chemical or enzymatic hydrolysis of a carboxylic, phosphoric or sulphate ester, or reduction or oxidation of a susceptible functionality.

The present invention includes within its scope solvates of the compounds of formula (I) and salts thereof, for example, hydrates.

The compounds according to the invention have one or more asymmetric
20 centres, and may accordingly exist both as enantiomers and as diastereoisomers. It is to be understood that all such isomers and mixtures thereof are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

The preferred compounds of the formula (I) and (Ia) will have the stereochemistry of the 1- and 4-positions as shown in formula (Ib)

25



(Ib)

It will be appreciated that the preferred definitions of the various substituents recited herein may be taken alone or in combination and, unless otherwise stated, apply to the generic formula for compounds of the present invention as well as to the preferred classes of compound represented by formula (Ia) and formula (Ib).

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of formula (I) in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

Preferably the compositions according to the invention are in unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills, capsules, powders, granules, solutions or suspensions, or suppositories, for oral, parenteral or rectal administration, or administration by inhalation or insufflation. Oral compositions such as tablets, pills, capsules or wafers are particularly preferred.

A more detailed description of pharmaceutical compositions that are suitable for the formulation of compounds of the present invention is disclosed in US patent No. 6,071,927, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference (see in particular, column 8, line 50 to column 10, line 4).

The present invention further provides a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), which process comprises bringing a compound of formula (I) into association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

The compounds of formula (I) are of value in the treatment of a wide variety of clinical conditions which are characterised by the presence of an excess of tachykinin, in particular substance P, activity. A comprehensive listing of clinical conditions, uses and methods of treatment for which the compounds of the present invention will be useful is disclosed in US patent No. 6,071,927, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference (see, in particular, column 10, line 14 to column 22, line 18).

In particular, the compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of a variety of disorders of the central nervous system. Such disorders include mood disorders, such as depression or more particularly depressive disorders, for example, single episodic or recurrent major depressive disorders and dysthymic disorders, or bipolar disorders, for example, bipolar I disorder,

bipolar II disorder and cyclothymic disorder; and anxiety disorders, such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without history of panic disorder, specific phobias, for example, specific animal phobias, social phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder, and generalised anxiety disorders.

The compounds of the present invention are also particularly useful in the treatment of nociception and pain. Diseases and conditions in which pain predominates, include soft tissue and peripheral damage, such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain, particularly after trauma, spinal pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headache, migraine, episiotomy pain, and burns.

The compounds of the present invention are also particularly useful in the treatment of respiratory diseases, particularly those associated with excess mucus secretion, such as chronic obstructive airways disease, bronchopneumonia, chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis and asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, and bronchospasm; in the treatment of inflammatory diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, fibrositis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, pruritis and sunburn; and in the treatment of allergic disorders such as eczema and rhinitis.

The compounds of the present invention are also particularly useful in the treatment of gastrointestinal (GI) disorders, including inflammatory disorders and diseases of the GI tract such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease and irritable bowel syndrome.

The compounds of the present invention are also particularly useful in the treatment of emesis, including acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis, such as emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, pregnancy, vestibular disorders, motion, surgery, migraine, and variations in intracranial pressure. Most especially, the compounds of formula (I) are of use in the treatment of emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents, including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy; by radiation including radiation therapy such as in the treatment of cancer; and in the treatment of post-operative nausea and vomiting.

The excellent pharmacological profile of the compounds of the present invention offers the opportunity for their use in therapy at low doses thereby minimising the risk of unwanted side effects.

In the treatment of the conditions associated with an excess of
5 tachykinins, a suitable dosage level is about 0.001 to 50 mg/kg per day, in particular about 0.01 to about 25 mg/kg, such as from about 0.05 to about 10 mg/kg per day.

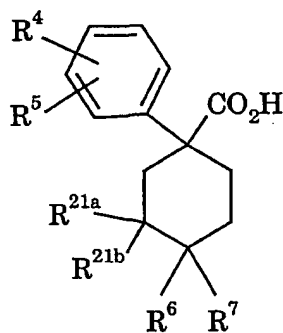
For example, in the treatment of conditions involving the
neurotransmission of pain sensations, a suitable dosage level is about 0.001 to 25
10 mg/kg per day, preferably about 0.005 to 10 mg/kg per day, and especially about 0.005 to 5 mg/kg per day. The compounds may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day, preferably once or twice per day.

In the treatment of emesis, a suitable dosage level is about 0.001 to 10
mg/kg per day, preferably about 0.005 to 5 mg/kg per day, and especially 0.01 to
15 3 mg/kg per day. The compounds may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day, preferably once or twice per day.

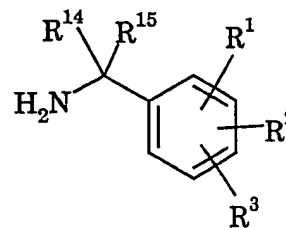
In the treatment of psychiatric disorders, a suitable dosage level is about
0.001 to 10 mg/kg per day, preferably about 0.005 to 5 mg/kg per day, and
especially 0.01 to 3 mg/kg per day. The compounds may be administered on a
20 regimen of 1 to 4 times per day, preferably once or twice per day.

It will be appreciated that the amount of a compound of formula (I)
required for use in any treatment will vary not only with the particular
compounds or composition selected but also with the route of administration, the
nature of the condition being treated, and the age and condition of the patient,
25 and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician.

According to a general process (A), compounds of formula (I), in which X is
-C(O)N(R¹³)CR¹⁴R¹⁵-, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of
formula (II) with a compound of formula (III)



(II)



(III)

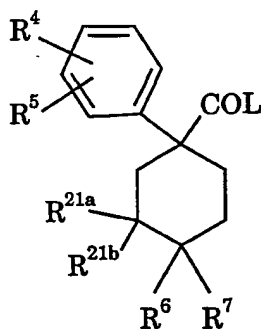
in the presence of a base and a coupling reagent.

Suitable bases of use in the reaction include tertiary amines, for example, triethylamine.

Suitable coupling reagents include any of the coupling reagents commonly used in peptide synthesis. A preferred coupling reagent is 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC). Preferably the coupling reaction is effected in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBT).

The reaction is conveniently effected in a suitable organic solvent such as, for example, dimethylformamide.

According to an alternative general process (B), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}$, may be prepared by the reaction of an amine of formula (III) with an activated carboxylic acid derivative of formula (IV)



(IV)

where L is a leaving group.

Suitable activated carboxylic acid derivatives represented in formula (IV) include acyl halides (e.g. acid chlorides) and acid anhydrides including mixed anhydrides (e.g. acid formic anhydride). These activated derivatives may be formed from the corresponding acid of formula (II) by well known procedures.

5 For example, acid chlorides may be prepared by reaction with phosphorus pentachloride, thionyl chloride or oxalyl chloride and acid anhydrides may be prepared by reaction with an appropriate acid anhydride (e.g. trifluoroacetic anhydride), an acid chloride (e.g. acetyl chloride), an alkyl or aralkyl haloformate (e.g. ethyl or benzyl chloroformate) or methanesulphonyl chloride.

10 A particularly preferred reagent for activating the carboxylic acid group is bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride (BOP-Cl).

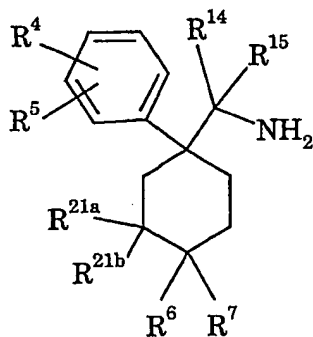
Activated carboxylic acid derivatives of formula (IV) may also be prepared in situ by reaction of the corresponding acids of formula (II), with a coupling reagent such as carbonyldiimidazole, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or

15 diphenylphosphorylazide.

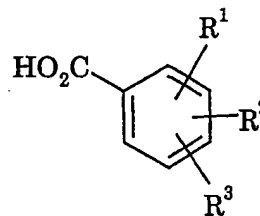
The conditions under which the activated carboxylic acid derivatives of formula (IV) are formed and subsequently reacted with the amines of formula (III) will depend upon the nature of the activated derivative. However, in general the reaction between the compounds (III) and (IV) may be carried out in
20 a non-aqueous medium such as, for example, dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane at a temperature within the range -25°C to +150°C. The reaction may optionally be carried out in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or pyridine and the base may also be used as the solvent for
25 reaction.

Where acid chlorides are used, the reaction may be carried out using the Schotten-Baumann technique in the presence of a suitable base, for example, aqueous sodium hydroxide, conveniently at a temperature between 0°C and 100°C, for example, room temperature.

30 According to another general process (C), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{C}(\text{O})-$, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (V) with a compound of formula (VI) or an activated derivative thereof



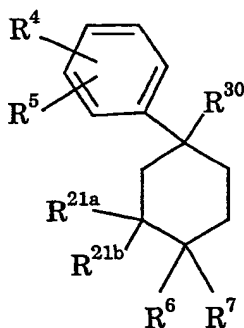
(V)



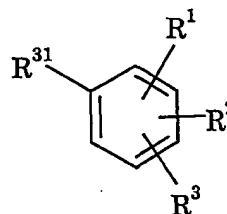
(VI)

using the methods described in processes (A) and (B), above.

- According to another general process (D), compounds of formula (I), in
 5 which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{CR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}-$, may be prepared by the reaction of a
 compound of formula (VII) with a compound of formula (VIII)



(VII)



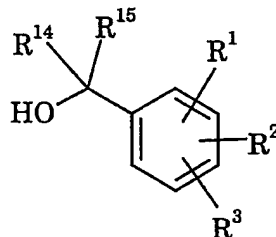
(VIII)

- 10 (wherein R^{30} is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{NH}_2$ and R^{31} is CHO, or R^{30} is CHO and R^{31} is
 $-\text{CR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{NH}_2$) in the presence of a reducing agent.

Suitable reducing agents for use in this reaction include, for example,
 sodium cyanoborohydride or sodium triacetoxyborohydride.

- The reaction is conveniently effected in a suitable solvent such as a
 15 halogenated hydrocarbon, for example, 1,2-dichloroethane, an alcohol, for
 example, methanol, acetic acid or a mixture thereof.

According to another general process (E), compounds of formula (I), in
 which X is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$, may be prepared by the reaction of an activated
 carboxylic acid derivative (IV) with a compound of formula (IX)



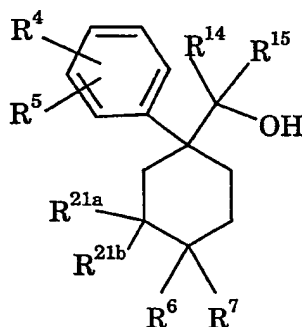
(IX)

in the presence of a base.

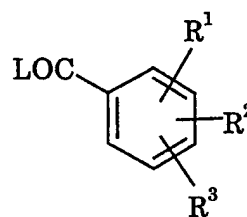
- 5 Suitable bases of use in the reaction include aromatic amines such as pyridine or 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP).

The reaction is conveniently effected in a suitable aprotic solvent such as, for example, dimethylformamide, or a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example, dichloromethane, or a mixture thereof.

- 10 According to another general process (F), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OC(O)}-$, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (X) with a compound of formula (XI)



(X)

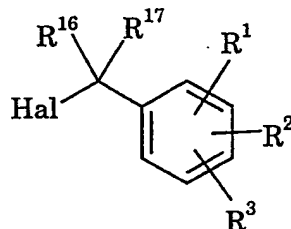


(XI)

15

(provided that $\text{R}^{21\text{a}}$ is not hydroxy) using a method described in process (E) above.

According to another general process (G), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OCR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}-$, may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (X) with a compound of formula (XII)

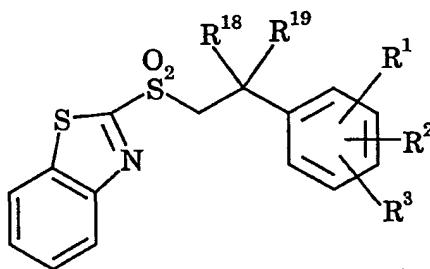


(XII)

(wherein Hal is a halogen atom such as chlorine, iodine or, preferably, bromine),
 5 in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride.

The reaction is conveniently effected in a suitable aprotic solvent such as, for example, dimethylformamide.

According to another general process (H), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCR}^{18}\text{R}^{19}-$, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of
 10 formula (VII) where R^{30} is CHO with a compound of formula (XIII)

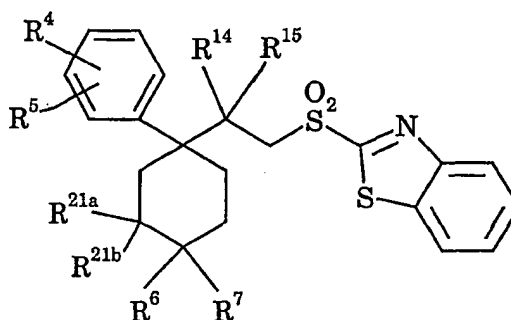


(XIII)

in the presence of lithium hexamethyldisilazide.

15 The reaction is conveniently effected in a suitable aprotic solvent such as an ether, for example, tetrahydrofuran, at a reduced temperature, for example, at about -78°C .

According to another general process (J), compounds of formula (I), in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of
 20 formula (VIII) wherein R^{31} is CHO with a compound of formula (XIV)



(XIV)

using the method described in process (H), above.

5 It will be appreciated that compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared from other compounds of formula (I) by a variety of interconversion processes.

Thus, according to general process (K.1), compounds of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{CR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}-$, may be prepared by the interconversion of a compound of formula (I) in which X is either $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$ or
 10 $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{N}(\text{R}^{13})\text{C}(\text{O})-$, by reaction with a reducing agent.

Suitable reducing agents for use in this reaction include sodium borohydride or borane.tetrahydrofuran complex.

The reaction is conveniently effected in a solvent such as an ether, for example, tetrahydrofuran.

15 According to another general process (K.2), compounds of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)-$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OCR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$, may be prepared by interconversion of a compound of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OC}(\text{O})-$ or $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$, respectively, by reaction with dimethyltitanocene in toluene followed by reduction using, for instance, catalytic hydrogenation conditions, for
 20 example, hydrogenation in the presence of palladium hydroxide on carbon, in a suitable solvent such as an ester, for example, ethyl acetate.

According to another general process (K.3), compounds of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})-$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{OCR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$, may be prepared by interconversion of a compound of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{OC}(\text{O})-$ or
 25 $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}-$, respectively, by reaction with dimethyltitanocene in toluene followed by reduction using, for instance, a reducing agent such as

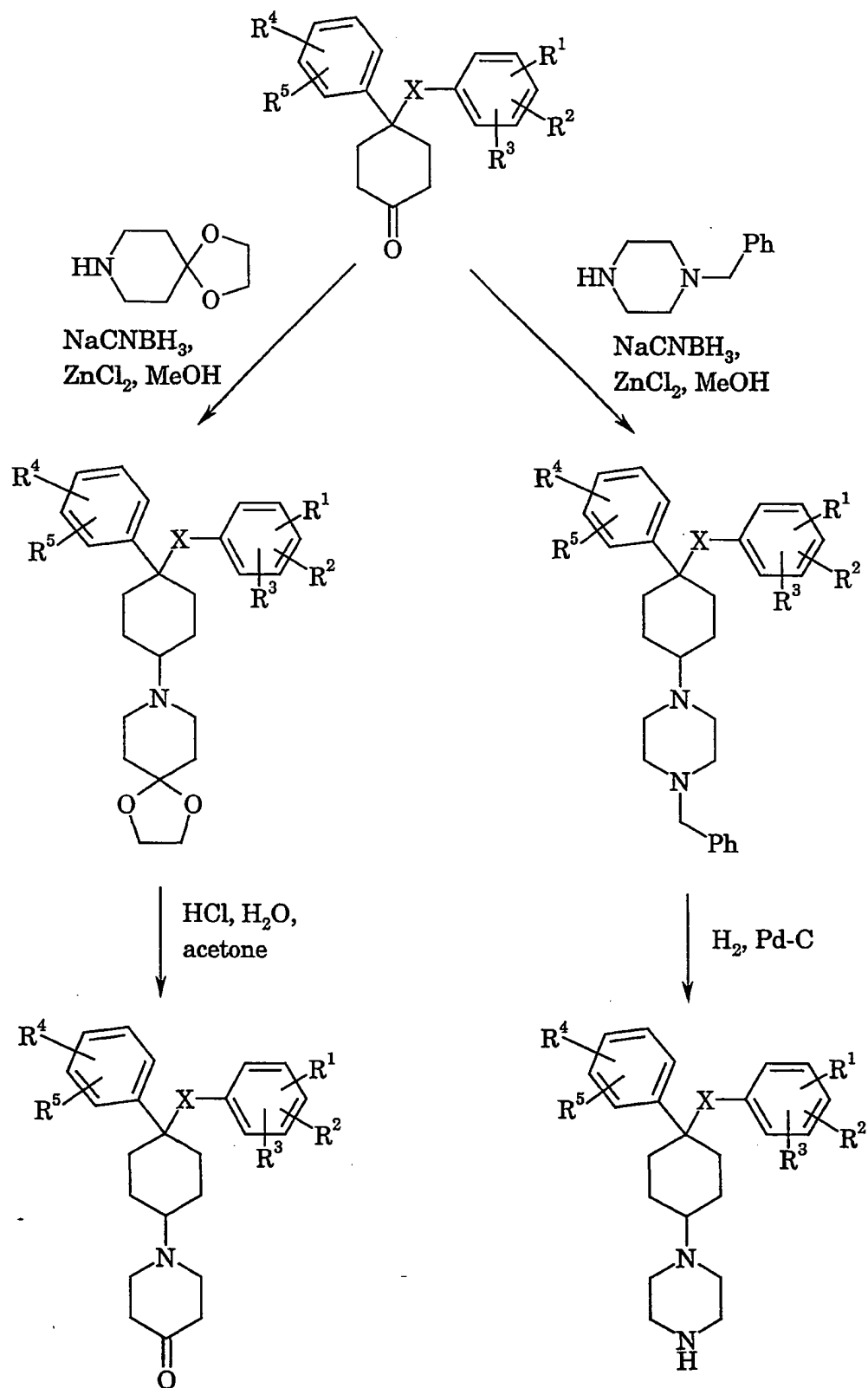
borane.tetrahydrofuran complex, followed by treatment with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of a base such as sodium hydroxide.

According to another general process (K.4), compounds of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{CR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{CR}^{18}\text{R}^{19}-$, may be prepared by interconversion of a
5 compound of formula (I) in which X is $-\text{CR}^{14}=\text{CR}^{16}\text{CR}^{18}\text{R}^{19}-$ or $-\text{CR}^{14}\text{R}^{15}\text{CR}^{16}=\text{CR}^{18}-$, by reduction using, for instance, catalytic hydrogenation conditions, for example, hydrogenation in the presence of palladium hydroxide on carbon, in a suitable solvent such as an alcohol, for example, methanol.

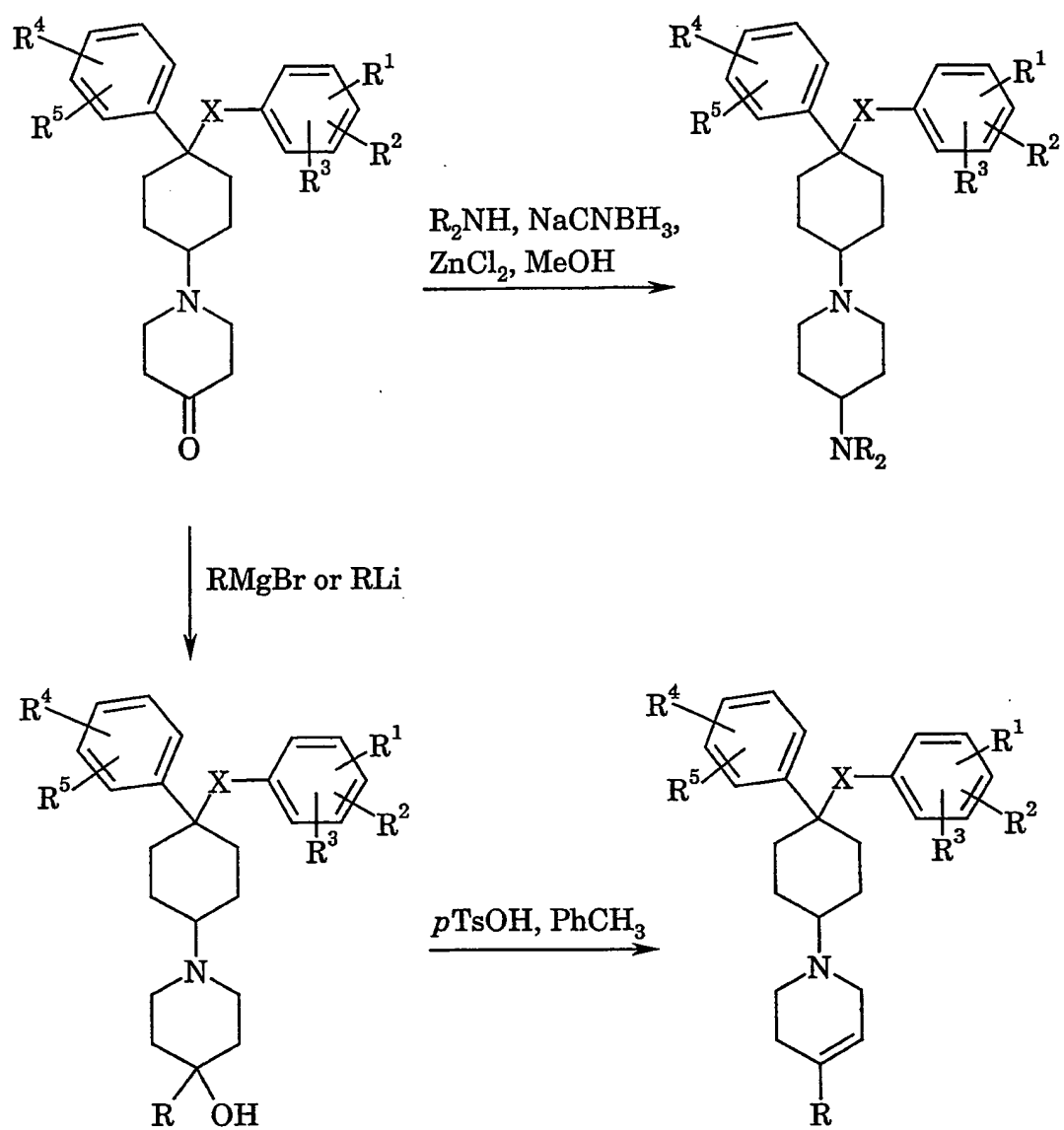
According to another general process (K.5), compounds of formula (I) in
10 which R^7 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NR}^8\text{R}^9$ (where n is zero) may be prepared by interconversion of a compound of formula (I) in which R^6 and R^7 together represent $=\text{O}$, by reaction with an appropriate amine, $\text{R}^8\text{R}^9\text{NH}$, in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride and a Lewis acid, for example, zinc chloride, in a solvent such as an alcohol, for example, methanol, or in the presence of sodium
15 triacetoxyborohydride in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example, 1,2-dichloroethane.

Yet further interconversion reactions that may be effected using conventional procedures are shown in the following Scheme 1. The methods depicted in Scheme 1 are not exhaustive and illustrate just some of the possible
20 routes to further compounds of formula (I).

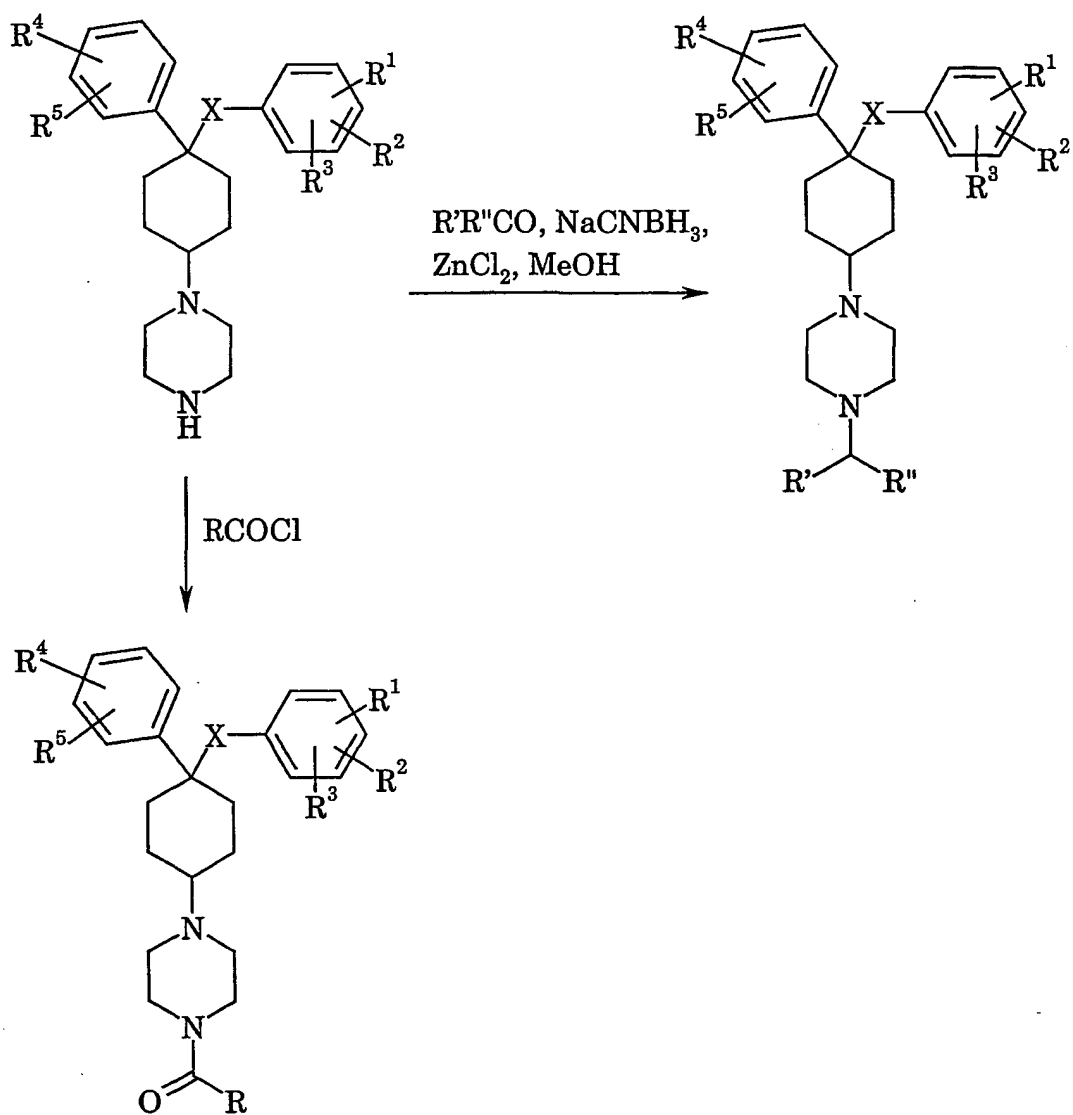
Scheme 1



Scheme 1 (continued)



Scheme 1 (continued)



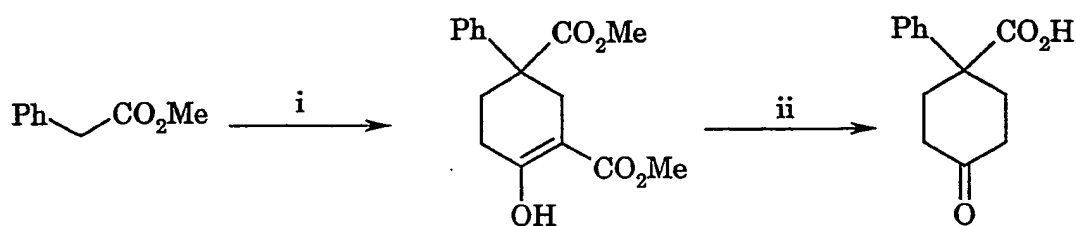
5 It will be appreciated that reference to R, R' and R'' in Scheme 1 refers to suitable substituents within the scope of the definitions of formula (I), insofar as said substituents are compatible with the reaction conditions described in Scheme 1.

10 Preferably, where R^{21a} is halogen or hydroxy, or R^{21a} and R^{21b} both represent fluorine or together represent oxo (=O), such substituents are introduced at a late stage by conventional methodology. It will be appreciated, however, that where such substituents are compatible with the reactions

described above, then such groups may be present, even if not depicted in the above formulae.

Further details of suitable procedures for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) will be found in the accompanying Examples.

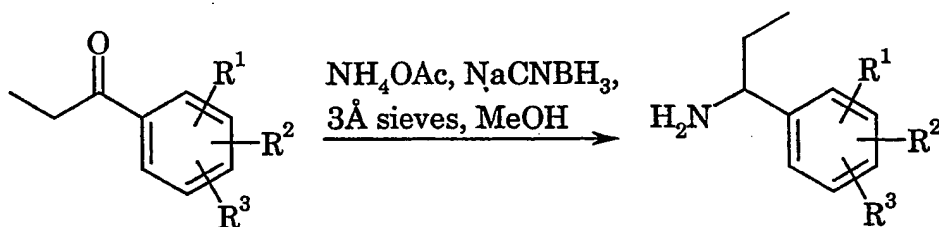
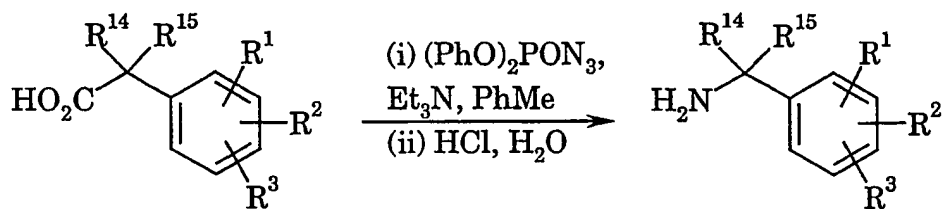
- 5 Compounds of formula (II) may be prepared by conventional methods. Thus for example, a compound of formula (II) wherein R⁶ and R⁷ together represent =O may be prepared according to the following two-step procedure or by methods analogous thereto:



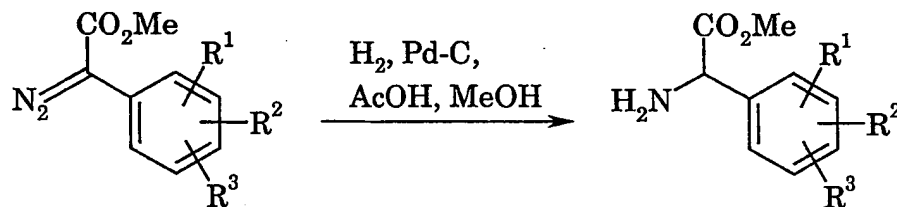
- 15 In step (i), methyl phenyl acetate is treated with a base such as sodium hydride and reacted with methyl acrylate. The reaction is conveniently effected in a solvent such as dimethylformamide at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature. In step (ii), selective decarboxylation is effected using, for example, lithium hydroxide. The reaction is conveniently effected in a solvent or mixture of solvents such as an alcohol, for example, methanol, an ether, for example, tetrahydrofuran, and water. The desired carboxylic acid is obtained by acid hydrolysis of the ester using, for example, a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid.
- 20

Compounds of formula (III) are either known compounds or may be prepared by conventional methods. Examples of suitable methods include, but are not limited to, the methods shown in Scheme 2.

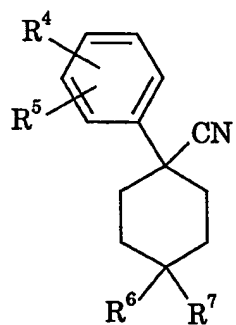
Scheme 2



5



Compounds of formula (V) in which R^{14} and R^{15} are both hydrogen may be prepared from the corresponding carbonitrile compound of formula (XV)



(XV)

by treatment with a reducing agent such as lithium aluminium hydride. The reaction is conveniently effected at room temperature in a solvent such as an ether, for example, diethyl ether.

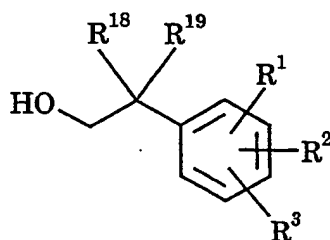
Similarly, compounds of formula (VII) in which R^{30} is CHO may be prepared, for example, by reduction of the corresponding carbonitrile of formula (XV) using a suitable reducing agent such as diisobutylaluminium hydride (DIBAL-H). The reaction is conveniently effected in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example, dichloromethane, or a hydrocarbon, for example, hexane, or a mixture thereof.

Compounds of formula (IX) are either known compounds or may be prepared by conventional methods, for instance, reduction of the corresponding carboxylic acid using, for example, lithium aluminium hydride at room temperature in a solvent such as as ether, for example, diethyl ether.

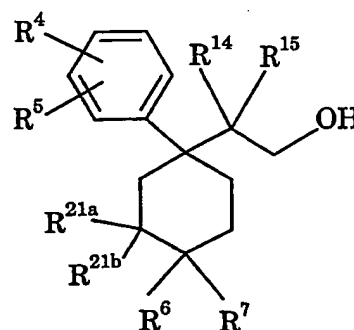
Similarly, compounds of formula (X) may be prepared by reduction of the corresponding carboxylic acid or, more preferably, the corresponding aldehyde of formula (VII) in which R^{30} is CHO. Suitable reducing agents include diisobutylaluminium hydride, lithium aluminium hydride or, more preferably, sodium borohydride. The reaction is conveniently effected in a solvent such as an ether, for example, diethyl ether, a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example dichloromethane, or a hydrocarbon, for example, hexane, or a mixture thereof.

Compounds of formula (XI) may be prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid of formula (VI) using methods analogous to those described herein for the synthesis of compounds of formula (IV).

Compounds of formulae (XIII) and (XIV) may be prepared by conventional methods, in particular by the reaction of a compound of formula (XVI) or (XVII), respectively



(XVI)



(XVII)

(provided that R^{21a} is not hydroxy) with 2,2'-dithiobis(benzothiazole) in the presence of tributylphosphine to afford the ethylthiobenzothiazole which is subsequently oxidised using, for example, oxone. The benzothiazole step is
5 conveniently effected in an aprotic solvent such as an ether, for example, tetrahydrofuran, whilst the oxidation step is conveniently effected in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example, chloroform.

Compounds of formulae (VI), (XII), (XV) and (XVI) are either known compounds or may be prepared by conventional methods, for instance, by
10 methods analogous to those described herein.

Compounds of formula (I) in which the ring A is a pyridyl ring may be prepared in an analogous manner to the methods described above, replacing the phenyl ring depicted in the above formulae as appropriate.

It will be appreciated that the general methodology described above may
15 be adapted, using methods that are readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, in order to prepare further compounds of the present invention.

During any of the above synthetic sequences it may be necessary and/or desirable to protect sensitive or reactive groups on any of the molecules concerned. This may be achieved by means of conventional protecting groups,
20 such as those described in *Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry*, ed. J.F.W. McOmie, Plenum Press, 1973; and T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley & Sons, 1991. The protecting groups may be removed at a convenient subsequent stage using methods known from the art.

25 The exemplified compounds of this invention were tested by the methods set out at pages 36 to 39 of International Patent Specification No. WO 93/01165. The compounds were found to be active with IC₅₀ at the NK₁ receptor of less than 100nM on said test method.

The following non-limiting Examples serve to illustrate the preparation of
30 compounds of the present invention:

DESCRIPTION 1Dimethyl 4-Oxo-1-phenyl-1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylate

Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 35.8 g, 1.49 mol) was washed with hexane to remove the mineral oil, suspended in dimethylformamide (400 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Methyl phenyl acetate (42 mL, 0.3 mol) was added slowly with stirring. Methyl acrylate (59 mL, 0.65 mol) was added dropwise over 2 hours at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 700 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with water (5 x 500 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/Et₂O (80:20) and the residue was triturated with isohexane/Et₂O (50:50). The solid was collected and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as colorless crystals (30 g, 35%).¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.11 (1H, s), 7.36-7.25 (5H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.64 (3H, s), 3.08 (1H, d, *J* 16.1 Hz), 2.73 (1H, d, *J* 16.1 Hz), 2.26-2.37 (2H, m), and 2.22-2.17 (2H, m).

DESCRIPTION 24-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic Acid

Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (11.08 g, 264 mmol) was added to a suspension of dimethyl 4-oxo-1-phenyl-1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylate (Description 1, 25.5 g, 87.9 mmol) in methanol (250 mL), water (83 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (83 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 days. The mixture was cooled and the tetrahydrofuran and methanol were evaporated under reduced pressure. The pH was adjusted to 1 with hydrochloric acid (5M) and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a light yellow solid (19 g, 99%).¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50-7.29 (5H, m), 2.29-2.73 (2H, m), 2.62-2.55 (2H, m), 2.47-2.41 (2H, m), and 2.35-2.27 (2H, m).

DESCRIPTION 3(*RS*)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2-ethanediol

Osmium tetroxide (2.5 wt% solution in 2-methyl-2-propanol, 1 mL) was added to a mixture of 1-ethenyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (1.85 g, 7.74 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide (1.13 g, 9.67 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (35 mL) and water (15 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. Aqueous sodium bisulfite (saturated, 30 mL) was added and the tetrahydrofuran was evaporated under reduced pressure. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound

(2.09 g, 98%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (2H, s), 7.82 (1H, s), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* 8.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.87 (1H, dd, *J* 11.0, 4.0 Hz), and 3.66 (1H, dd, *J* 8.0, 11.0 Hz).

DESCRIPTION 4

- 5 (*RS*)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)- α -{[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]methoxymethyl}]
benzenemethanol
- N-Ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine (465 μ l, 2.67 mmol) was added over 2 minutes, to a solution of (*RS*)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2-ethanediol (Description 3, 488 mg, 1.78 mmol) and [2-(chloromethoxy)ethyl]trimethylsilane (315 μ l, 1.78 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, then at 50 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled and dichloromethane (20 mL) and water (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (90:10) to give the title compound (352 mg, 49%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (2H, s), 7.79 (1H, s), 4.96 (1H, m), 4.73 (2H, s), 3.87 (1H, dd, *J* 11.1, 3.0 Hz), 3.73 (1H, br s), 3.61 (3H, m), 0.93 (2H, t, *J* 8.5 Hz), and 0.02 (9H, s).

DESCRIPTION 5

- 20 (*RS*)- α -Methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine
- O-Methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (19.57 g, 234 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethanone (50 g, 195 mmol), and sodium acetate (31.9 g, 234 mmol) in ethanol (450 mL) and water (150 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 18 hours. The mixture was cooled, water (1000 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL), cooled to 0 °C and borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 730 mL) was added. The mixture was heated under reflux for 18 hours, cooled and hydrochloric acid (5M, 500 mL) was added slowly. The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated under reduced pressure and the mixture was basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M). The mixture was extracted with ether and the combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M) and dried (MgSO₄). and ethereal hydrogen chloride (400 mL, 400 mmol) was added. The solid was collected, washing with diethyl ether, and dried *in vacuo* to give (*RS*)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine hydrochloride as a

colorless solid (48.2 g, 100%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.13 (2H, s), 8.07 (1H, s), 4.73 (1H, q, *J* 6.8 Hz), 3.31 (2H, d, *J* 1.4 Hz), and 1.69 (3H, d, *J* 6.8 Hz). *m/z* (ES⁺) 258 (M+1).

A sample was suspended in aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M) and extracted with ether. The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (2H, s), 7.76 (1H, s), 4.30 (1H, q, *J* 6.6 Hz), 1.74 (2H, br s), and 1.42 (3H, d, *J* 6.6 Hz). *m/z* (ES⁺) 258 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 6

10 (RS)-2-Methoxy-α-methylbenzenemethanamine Hydrochloride

Sodium cyanoborohydride (2.46 g, 39.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethanone (5.87 g, 39.1 mmol), ammonium acetate (30 g, 391 mmol) and 3Å molecular sieves (20 g) in methanol (200 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in aqueous sodium hydroxide (1M) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with water, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in diethyl ether and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M, 50 mL) was added. The solid was collected, washing with diethyl ether, and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a colorless solid (6.82 g, 93%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 135 (M+1-NH₃).

DESCRIPTION 7

(RS)-α-Ethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine Hydrochloride

Prepared from 1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propanone according to the method of Description 6. *m/z* (ES⁺) 272 (M+1), 255 (M+1-NH₃).

DESCRIPTION 8

Methyl 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate

Sulfuric acid (conc., 1 mL) was added to a solution of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzeneacetic acid (50.0 g, 0.18 mol) in methanol (400 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 week. The solvent was evaporated and ethyl acetate (100 mL) and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 600 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 300 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (49.0 g, 93%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 7.80 (1H, s), 7.75 (2H, s), 3.77 (2H, s), and 3.75 (3H, s).

DESCRIPTION 9

Methyl α,α -Dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate

Sodium hydride (60 % in mineral oil, 2.1 g, 52.5 mmol) was added in portions to a solution of methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (Description 8, 5 g, 17.5 mmol) in dimethylformamide (100 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. Iodomethane (5.45 mL, 87.5 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with water, dried (MgSO_4), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (100:0 increasing to 90:10) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (5.34 g, 97%). ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.78 (3H, s), 3.69 (3H, s), and 1.65 (6H, s).

DESCRIPTION 10

 α,α -Dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetic Acid

Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (2.13 g, 50.6 mmol) was added to a suspension of methyl α,α -dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (Description 9, 5.3 g, 16.88 mmol) in methanol (60 mL), water (20 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and the mixture was degassed and stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was suspended in hydrochloric acid (1M). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (5.05 g, 100%). ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.84 (2H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), and 1.68 (6H, s).

DESCRIPTION 11

 α,α -Dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine Hydrochloride

Diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.43 mL, 2 mmol) was added to a solution of α,α -dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetic acid (Description 10, 0.5 g, 1.67 mmol) and triethylamine (0.6 mL, 4.2 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 18 hours. The mixture was cooled, diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated), dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Hydrochloric acid (5M, 15 mL) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 18 hours. The mixture was cooled, basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with water, dried (MgSO_4), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in diethyl

ether and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M) was added. The solid was collected, washing with diethyl ether, and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a colorless solid (100 mg, 20%). m/z (ES^+) 272 ($M+1$), 255 ($M+1-NH_3$).

5

DESCRIPTION 12

(RS)-Methyl α -Amino-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate Hydrochloride

Palladium on carbon (5%, 220 mg) was added to a solution of methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (WO 9521819, 1.22 g, 3.91 mmol) in methanol/acetic acid (3:1, 33 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (40 psi) for 18 hours. The mixture was filtered through a glass fibre pad and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (100 mL) and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 100 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous fraction was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and the combined organic fractions were dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (30 mL) and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M, 5 mL) was added. The solid was collected, washing with ethyl acetate and ether, and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound (432 mg, 33%). m/z (ES^+) 302 ($M+1$).

DESCRIPTION 13

2-(Cyclopropyloxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylmethyl Methanesulfonate

Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.31 mL, 0.46 g, 4.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred, cooled ($-10^\circ C$) solution of 2-(cyclopropyloxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzenemethanol (WO9900368, 0.5 g, 2.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.56 mL, 0.40 g, 4.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at $0^\circ C$ for 30 minutes, then at room temperature for 2 hours. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous citric acid (10%, 20 mL), aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. 1H NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.28-7.22 (3H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 3.80-3.77 (1H, m), 3.01 (3H, s), and 0.85-0.79 (4H, m).

DESCRIPTION 14

4-(4-Fluorophenyl)pyridine

A mixture of 4-fluorobenzenboronic acid (38.7 g, 276 mmol), 4-bromopyridine hydrochloride (48.9 g, 250 mmol), [1,4-butanediylbis(diphenylphosphine- κP)] dichloropalladium (*Organometallics* 1998, 17, 661; 1.52 g, 2.5 mmol), 1,2-dimethoxyethane

(500 mL) and sodium carbonate solution (2M, 440 mL) was degassed with bubbling nitrogen and stirred at 80 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the crude title compound as a brown solid (50.87 g) which was used
5 without further purification. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.65 (2H, m), 7.61 (2H, m), 7.49 (2H, dd, *J* 1.6, 4.6 Hz), and 7.09 (2H, m).

DESCRIPTION 15

4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1-(phenylmethyl)pyridine

10 Benzyl bromide (52.4 mL, 441 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-(4-fluorophenyl)pyridine (Description 14, 50.87 g, 294 mmol) in acetone (500 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 days. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solid was collected, washed with acetone and diethyl ether and dried *in vacuo*. The solid was dissolved in methanol (400 mL) and water (100 mL), cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (20.6 g,
15 542 mmol) was added in portions. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then heated to reflux for 18 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Dichloromethane (300 mL) and water (200 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a light brown oil (61.5 g, 78%).
20 *m/z* (ES⁺) 268 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 16

4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidine

Palladium hydroxide on carbon (20%, 5 g) was added to a solution of 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-
25 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1-(phenylmethyl)pyridine (Description 15, 60 g, 225 mmol) in methanol (500 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 48 hours. The mixture was filtered through a glass fibre pad, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M, 300 mL) was added. The solid was collected and
30 recrystallised from 2-propanol to give 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine hydrochloride as a colorless solid (30.5 g, 63%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.31-7.27 (2H, m), 7.09-7.03 (2H, m), 3.48 (2H, m), 3.30 (2H, td, *J* 3.0, 13.1 Hz), 2.91 (1H, m), 2.05 (2H, m), and 1.87 (2H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 180 (M+1).

A sample (1 g, 4.64 mmol) was suspended in ethyl acetate and washed with saturated aqueous
35 sodium carbonate. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless oil (825 mg, 99%). ¹H NMR

(400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.25-7.21 (2H, m), 7.02-6.97 (2H, m), 3.14 (2H, m), 2.78-2.64 (3H, m), 1.80 (2H, m), and 1.63 (2H, m). m/z (ES⁺) 180 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 17

5 Benzenebutanal

1,1,1-Tris(acetyloxy)-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benziodoxol-3(1*H*)-one (1.7 g, 4.0 mmol) was added to a solution of benzenebutanol (0.5 g, 3.3 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washing with dichloromethane, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to
10 give the title compound as a colorless oil (466 mg, 95%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.76 (1H, m), 7.31-7.27 (2H, m), 7.22-7.16 (3H, m), 2.66 (2H, t, *J* 7.3 Hz), 2.45 (2H, t, *J* 7.3 Hz), 1.97 (2H, quin, *J* 7.3 Hz).

DESCRIPTION 18

15 Methyl 4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

Acetyl chloride (0.46 mL, 0.50 g, 6.4 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2, 0.94 g, 4.3 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 20 hours. The mixture was cooled, poured into aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 100 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x
20 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL), acetic acid (6 mL) and water (2 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was cooled, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 100 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl
25 acetate (2 x 50 mL), the combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (0.98 g, 98%). ¹H NMR (250MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.26 (5H, m), 3.72 (3H, s), 2.77 (2H, m), 2.61-2.38 (4H, m), and 2.25 (2H, m).

DESCRIPTION 19

Cis-Methyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate,

Cis-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic Acid and

Trans-Methyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (0.93 g, 14.9 mmol) and zinc chloride (1.01 g, 7.45 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was added to a solution of methyl 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate (Description 18, 3.45 g, 14.9 mmol) and 4-(4-
35

- fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16, 3.2 g, 17.9 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallised from ethanol to
- 5 give *cis-methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate* (0.9 g, 15%) as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.38-7.36 (2H, m), 7.33-7.29 (2H, m), 7.26-7.20 (3H, m), 7.02-6.98 (2H, m), 3.66 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.71 (2H, m), 2.56-2.52 (1H, m), 2.43-2.32 (3H, m), 2.05 (2H, m), 1.84 (2H, m), 1.78-1.62 (4H, m), and 1.54-1.48 (2H, m). m/z (ES⁺) 396 (M+1).
- 10 The mother liquors from the recrystallisation were collected and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Methanol (20 mL) and hydrochloric acid (6M, 200 mL) were added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 days. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (100 mL) and acetyl chloride (0.77 mL, 10.8 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was heated under reflux
- 15 for 6 hours, cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated) were added and the layers were separated. The solid which formed in the organic layer was collected and dried *in vacuo* to give *cis-methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid* as a colorless solid (1.2 g, 21%). m/z (ES⁺) 382 (M+1).
- 20 The mother liquors from the recrystallisation were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give *trans-methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate* as a colorless solid, (1.6 g, 27%).
- ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.51-7.48 (2H, m), 7.38-7.34 (2H, m), 7.24-7.17 (3H, m), 6.98-6.94 (2H, m), 3.56 (3H, s), 3.00 (2H, m), 2.79 (2H, m), 2.48-2.41 (2H, m), 2.24-2.17
- 25 (2H, m), 1.96-1.86 (4H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.70-1.63 (2H, m), and 1.43-1.37 (2H, m). m/z (ES⁺) 396 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 20

Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic Acid

30 Hydrochloride

- Hydrochloric acid (6M, 100 mL) was added to a suspension of *trans-methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate* (Description 19, 1.6 g, 4.05 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 48 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title
- 35 compound as a colorless solid (1.5 g, 89%). m/z (ES⁺) 382 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 21

Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethanol

Diisobutylaluminium hydride (1M in hexanes, 1.95 mL, 1.95 mmol) was added slowly to a cooled (-78 °C) solution of *trans*-methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate (Description 19, 235 mg, 0.59 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) and hexane (10 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 18 hours. The mixture was poured into aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a pale yellow foam (230 mg, 100%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 368 (m+1).

DESCRIPTION 22

(RS)- α -Methyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methanol

A solution of 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxaldehyde (*J. Med. Chem.* 1975, 18, 593-599; 4 g, 16.2 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of methyl magnesium bromide (3.0M in ether, 8.1 mL, 24.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 4 hours, then aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated, 75 mL), water (75 mL) and ethyl acetate (100 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (4.03 g, 96%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (3H, d, *J* 6.5 Hz), 1.12 (1H, br s), 1.40-1.66 (4H, m), 1.76-1.86 (2H, m), 2.24-2.28 (1H, m), 2.46-2.51 (1H, m), 3.61-3.64 (1H, m), 3.85-3.96 (4H, m), and 7.21-7.38 (5H, m).

DESCRIPTION 23

(RS)- α -Ethenyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methanol

Prepared from 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxaldehyde (*J. Med. Chem.* 1975, 18, 593-599) and vinylmagnesium bromide according to the method of Description 22. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.31 (1H, br s), 1.42-1.69 (4H, m), 1.76-1.89 (2H, m), 2.23-2.28 (1H, m), 2.45-2.51 (1H, m), 3.85-3.96 (5H, m), 5.09-5.14 (2H, m), 5.55-5.63 (1H, m), and 7.21-7.39 (5H, m).

DESCRIPTION 24

Trans-4-(4-Oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic Acid Hydrochloride

Sodium acetoxyborohydride (7.0 g, 32.9 mmol) was added to a degassed solution of 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2, 5.98 g, 27.4 mmol) and 1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane (4.32 g, 30.2 mmol) in dichloroethane (125 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, methanol (120 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered and cooled to 0 °C. Acetyl chloride (10 mL) was added slowly and the mixture was heated under reflux for 20 hours. The mixture was cooled, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated, 200 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Hydrochloric acid (5M, 300 mL) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 20 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (3.36 g, 36%). m/z (ES⁺) 302 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 25

Trans-4-[4-(Phenylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic Acid Hydrochloride

Prepared from 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2) and 1-(phenylmethyl) piperazine according to the method of Description 24. m/z (ES⁺) 379 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 26

Cis-(RS)-4-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

Sodium borohydride (0.31 g, 8.3 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was added dropwise over 10 minutes to a stirred, cooled (0 °C) solution of (RS)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 18, 1.90 g, 4.1 mmol) in ethanol (60 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes, then hydrochloric acid (2M, 20 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, then the pH was adjusted to 7.0 with aqueous potassium carbonate (saturated) and the ethanol was evaporated under reduced pressure. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 2 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from EtOH/H₂O (50:50, 30 mL) and the solid was collected and dried *in vacuo* at 40 °C to give the title

compound (1.37 g, 72%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, s), 7.69 (2H, s), 7.32-7.17 (5H, m), 5.16 (1H, q, *J* 7.1 Hz), 3.60 (1H, m), 2.62 (2H, m), 1.97-1.47 (6H, m), and 1.43 (3H, d, *J* 7.1 Hz).

5

DESCRIPTION 27

Cis-(RS)-4-Methanesulfonyloxy-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.9 mL, 11.6 mmol) was added to a stirred, cooled (0 °C) solution of *cis-(RS)-4-hydroxy-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}* cyclohexanecarboxamide (Description 26, 1.33 g, 2.9 mmol) and pyridine (0.94 mL, 11.6 mmol) in dichloromethane (100 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was washed with aqueous citric acid (10%) and aqueous sodium hydroxide (1M), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless foam (1.44 g, 95%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (1H, s), 7.44 (2H, s), 7.42-7.38 (2H, m), 7.35-7.31 (3H, m), 5.41 (1H, d, *J* 6.9 Hz), 5.07 (1H, m), 4.78 (1H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.60-2.40 (2H, m), 2.14-1.87 (6H, m), and 1.35 (3H, d, *J* 7.0 Hz).

15

DESCRIPTION 28

20 *Trans-(RS)-4-Azido-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide*

Sodium azide (621 mg, 9.55 mmol) was added to a solution of *cis-(RS)-4-methanesulfonyloxy-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* (Description 27, 1.0 g, 1.91 mmol) in dimethylformamide (15 mL) and the mixture was then stirred at 90 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled, poured into aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) and water, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a yellow solid (920 mg, 100%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (1H, s), 7.45-7.31 (7H, m), 5.34 (1H, d, *J* 7.0 Hz), 5.03 (1H, m), 3.63 (1H, m), 2.41-2.37 (1H, m), 2.23-2.12 (3H, m), 1.99-1.93 (2H, m), 1.67-1.47 (2H, m), and 1.30 (3H, d, *J* 7.0 Hz).

25

30

DESCRIPTION 29

Trans-(RS)-4-Cyano-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Tetrabutylammonium cyanide (153 mg, 0.57 mmol) was dried azeotropically by evaporating
5 toluene under reduced pressure, then a solution of *cis*-(RS)-4-methanesulfonyloxy-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Description 27,
100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for
9 hours. Further tetrabutylammonium cyanide (153 mg, 0.57 mmol) was added and the
mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and
10 extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with
water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under
reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel,
eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (80:20), to give the title compound (50 mg, 56%). ¹H NMR
(360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, s), 7.66 (2H, s), 7.36-7.22 (5H, m), 5.12 (1H, q, *J* 7.0 Hz),
15 3.00-2.96 (1H, m), 2.48-2.39 (2H, m), 2.29-2.21 (1H, m), 2.04-1.79 (5H, m), and 1.41 (3H, d,
J 7.0 Hz).

DESCRIPTION 30

Cis- and Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarbonitrile

20 Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarbonitrile
and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55.
m/z (ES⁺) 363 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 31

25 Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarbonitrile

Prepared from the mixture of isomers of Description 30 by flash column chromatography on
silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (98:2:0.2). *m/z* (ES⁺) 363 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 32

30 Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethanamine

Lithium aluminium hydride (1M in ether, 0.69 mL, 0.69 mmol) was added to a solution of
trans-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarbonitrile (Description 31,
250 mg, 0.69 mmol) in ether (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for
1 hour. Water (0.5 mL), aqueous sodium hydroxide (1M, 1 mL) and water (1.5 mL) were
35 added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The mixture was
filtered, washing with ether, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed

with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (243 mg, 96%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 367 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 33

- 5 2-((2-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl)thio)benzothiazole
Tributylphosphine (3.46 mL, 2.81 g, 13.9 mmol) was added over 30 minutes to a mixture of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (3.26 g, 12.6 mmol) and 2,2'-dithiobis(benzothiazole) (4.20 g, 12.6 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (120 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and water
10 (150 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ether (2 x 150 mL) and the combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (90:10) to give the title compound (3.87 g, 75%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 408 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 34

- 15 2-((2-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl)sulfonyl)benzothiazole
Oxone (8.58 g, 14.0 mmol) was added to a mixture of 2-((2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl)thio)benzothiazole (Description 33, 2.47 g, 6.1 mmol) and wet alumina (7 g) in chloroform (100 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour.
20 The mixture was cooled, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (2.62 g, 99%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 440 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 35

- (E)-8-Phenyl-8-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane
25 Lithium hexamethyldisilazide (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 7.0 mL, 7.0 mmol) was added over 10 minutes to a cooled (-78 °C) solution of 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxaldehyde (*J.Med.Chem.* 1975, 18, 593-599, 1.68 g, 6.8 mmol) and 2-((2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl)sulfonyl)benzothiazole (Description 34, 2.99 g, 6.8 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour, then allowed to
30 warm to room temperature. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated, 10 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Water (5 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with
35 isohexane/EtOAc (90:10) to give the title compound as a pale yellow oil (2.43 g, 92%).
¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (1H, s), 7.56 (2H, s), 7.36-7.18 (5H, m), 5.65 (1H, d, *J*

15.3 Hz), 5.41 (1H, dt, J_d 15.3, J 7.0 Hz), 3.94 (4H, m), 3.45 (2H, d, J 7.0 Hz), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.99 (2H, m), and 1.75-1.61 (4H, m).

DESCRIPTION 36

5 *Trans*-(*RS*)-4-Methyl-3-piperidinol Hydrochloride

A slurry of palladium on carbon (10%, 600 mg) in ethanol (10 mL) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-methyl-1-(phenylmethyl)-3-piperidinol (*Tetrahedron* 1970, 26, 5519-5527, 6 g, 29.2 mmol) and hydrochloric acid (2M, 10 mL) in ethanol (100 mL) and the mixture was shaken under hydrogen (50 psi) for 42 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite™ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Toluene (50 mL) was added and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (4.4 g, 99%). m/z (ES^+) 115 ($M+1$).

DESCRIPTION 37

15 *Trans*-(*RS*)-1,1-Dimethylethyl 3-Hydroxy-4-methylpiperidinecarboxylate

Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (4.32 g, 20 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-methyl-3-piperidinol hydrochloride (Description 36, 2.93 g, 19.4 mmol) and triethylamine (4.1 mL, 29 mmol) in dichloromethane (150 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. N,N-Dimethylethylenediamine (506 μ L) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was washed with aqueous citric acid (10%, 100 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless oil (4.0 g, 96%). m/z (ES^+) 159 ($M+1$).

DESCRIPTION 38

25 (*RS*)-1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-Methyl-3-oxopiperidinecarboxylate

1,1,1-Tris(acetyloxy)-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benziodoxol-3(1*H*)-one (4.17 g, 0.13 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-1,1-dimethylethyl 3-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidinecarboxylate (Description 37, 2 g, 9.3 mmol) in dichloromethane (60 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 60 minutes. Aqueous sodium bisulfite (10%, 50 mL) was added) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. Saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (1.96 g, 99%). m/z (ES^+) 157 ($M+1$).

DESCRIPTION 39

(RS)-3,3-Difluoro-4-methylpiperidine Hydrochloride

Diethylaminosulphur trifluoride (1.18 mL, 8.97 mmol) was added to a stirred, cooled (0 °C) solution of (RS)-1,1-dimethylethyl 4-methyl-3-oxopiperidinecarboxylate (Description 38, 500 mg, 2.24 mmol) in dichloromethane and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Ice (5 g) and water (5 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in diethyl ether (50 mL) and treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride (1M, 3 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, then the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a solid (303 mg, 78%). m/z (ES⁺) 136 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 40

1-(1,1-Dimethylethyl) 4-Ethyl 4-(2-Propenyl)-1,4-piperidinedicarboxylate

A solution of 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl) 4-ethyl 1,4-piperidinedicarboxylate (25.0 g, 97 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) was added slowly to a stirred, cooled (-78 °C) solution of potassium hexamethyldisilazide (29.0 g, 145 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (150 mL), maintaining the internal temperature below -65 °C. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 minutes, then 3-bromopropene (12.6 mL, 145 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour, then saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (400 mL) and water (100 mL) were added and the mixture was warmed to room temperature. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 400 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous citric acid (10%, 2 x 250 mL), saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (400 mL) and brine (200 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (29.3 g, 100%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.75-5.60 (1H, m), 5.10-5.00 (2H, m), 4.16 (2H, q, J 7 Hz), 3.92-3.78 (2H, m), 2.90 (2H, br t, J 14 Hz), 2.26 (2H, d, J 7 Hz), 2.08 (2H, br d, J 14 Hz), 1.45 (9H, s), 1.45-1.30 (2H, m), and 1.26 (3H, t, J 7 Hz).

DESCRIPTION 41

1,1-Dimethylethyl 1-Oxo-2-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate

1-(1,1-Dimethylethyl) 4-ethyl 4-(2-propenyl)-1,4-piperidinedicarboxylate (Description 40, 20.0 g, 67.2 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (300 mL) and dichloromethane (300 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Oxygen was bubbled through the solution for 10 minutes, then ozone for

75 minutes, to give a persistent blue coloration. Oxygen was bubbled through the solution for 10 minutes, then nitrogen for 10 minutes. Sodium borohydride (5.1 g, 135 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour. Further sodium borohydride (5.1 g, 135 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Acetone (75 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. Water (50 mL) was added and the organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (500 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 500 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous citric acid (10%, 500 mL), saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (500 mL) and brine (200 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (15.0 g, 88%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.31 (2H, t, J 7 Hz), 3.97-3.87 (2H, m), 3.17-3.07 (2H, m), 2.20 (2H, t, J 7 Hz), 1.92-1.82 (2H, m), 1.60-1.45 (2H, m), and 1.45 (9H, s).

DESCRIPTION 42

1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylate
Diisobutylaluminium hydride (1.0M in dichloromethane, 3.60 mL, 3.60 mmol) was added over 10 minutes to a stirred, cooled (-78 °C) solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 1-oxo-2-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (Description 41, 400 mg, 1.57 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL) and the mixture stirred at -78 °C for 3 hours, then at 0 °C for 2 hours. Water (1.6 mL) was added very slowly at 0 °C and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered through Hyflo™, washing with dichloromethane, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with ethyl acetate, to give the title compound (255 mg, 63%). m/z (ES⁺) 260 (M+1).

DESCRIPTION 43

1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-Oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate
Diethyl azodicarboxylate (183 µl, 1.16 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred, cooled (0 °C) solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylate (Description 42, 250 mg, 0.96 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (303 mg, 1.16 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 90 minutes then at room temperature overnight. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and further triphenylphosphine (126 mg, 0.48 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (76 µl, 0.48 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours, then the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash

column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (80:20), to give the title compound as a colorless oil (150 mg, 65%). m/z (ES^+) 186 ($M+1-C_4H_9$).

DESCRIPTION 44

5 2-Oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane

Methanolic hydrogen chloride (3M, 3 mL) was added to a stirred, cooled (0 °C) solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 2-oxa-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (Description 43, 150 mg, 0.62 mmol) in methanol and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in methanol and
10 passed through Amberlyst 26 ion exchange resin, eluting with methanol. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane, dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (77 mg, 88%). m/z (ES^+) 142 ($M+1$).

15

EXAMPLE 1

1-({[(1,4-Dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]methyl})-2-methoxybenzene

Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 720 mg, 30.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-methanol (*J. Org. Chem.* **1974**, *39*, 2311-2313, 1.5 g, 6.0 mmol) in dimethylformamide (20 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for
20 1 hour. 1-(Chloromethyl)-2-methoxybenzene (816 mg, 6.0 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at 50 °C. The mixture was cooled, poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with ether (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with water (3 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with
25 isohexane/EtOAc (90:10), to give the title compound as a colorless solid (930 mg, 42%). 1H NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.43-7.40 (2H, m), 7.33-7.29 (2H, m), 7.21-7.13 (3H, m), 6.86 (1H, td, J 0.6, 7.4 Hz), 6.78 (1H, d, J 8.2 Hz), 4.41 (2H, s), 3.95-3.86 (4H, m), 3.74 (3H, m), 3.41 (2H, s), 2.26 (2H, dd, J 3.2, 15.0 Hz), 1.98 (2H, dd, J 3.6, 13.0 Hz), and 1.68-1.53 (4H, m).

30

EXAMPLE 2

1-({[4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy}methyl)-2-methoxybenzene

Prepared from 1-({[(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]methyl})-2-methoxybenzene (Example 1) according to the method of Example 10. 1H NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.50-7.47 (2H, m), 7.41-7.37 (2H, m), 7.30-7.15 (3H, m), 6.89 (1H, td, J 0.7,

35

7.4 Hz), 6.81 (1H, d, *J* 8.2 Hz), 4.44 (2H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.46 (2H, s), 2.56-2.51 (2H, m), and 2.34-2.17 (6H, m).

EXAMPLE 3

5 1-([1,4-Dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy)methyl]-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene

Prepared from 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methanol (*J. Org. Chem.* 1974, 39, 2311-2313) and 2-(cyclopropyloxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylmethyl methanesulfonate (Description 13) according to the method of Example 1. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (2H, dd, *J* 8.0, 1.0 Hz), 7.32 (2H, t, *J* 8.0 Hz), 7.23-7.18 (1H, m), 7.12-7.09 (1H, m), 7.03-7.01 (2H, m), 4.31 (2H, s), 3.97-3.88 (4H, m), 3.68-3.63 (1H, m), 3.40 (2H, s), 2.29 (2H, d, *J* 14.0 Hz), 1.94 (2H, dt, *J*_a 4.0, *J*_b 14.0 Hz), 1.67-1.53 (4H, m), and 0.77-0.66 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 4

15 1-([4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene

Prepared from 1-([1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy)methyl]-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (Example 3) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (2H, d, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.41 (2H, t, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.29 (1H, t, *J* 7.6 Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 7.06-7.00 (2H, m), 4.34 (2H, s), 3.69-3.65 (1H, m), 3.45 (2H, s), 2.61-2.56 (2H, m), 2.38-2.32 (4H, m), 2.17-2.09 (2H, m), and 0.79-0.66 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 5

25 (*RS*)-1-[(α -Methyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Sodium hydride (60% suspension in mineral oil, 700 mg, 30 mmol) was added in portions to a solution of (*RS*)- α -methyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methanol (Description 22, 4 g, 15.3 mmol) in dimethylformamide (30 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 1-(Bromomethyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2.8 mL, 30 15.3 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 95 °C for 2.5 hours. The mixture was cooled, poured into water (500 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 500 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (90:10) to give the title compound as a pale oil (4.1 g, 55%). ¹H 35 NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.98 (3H, d, *J* 6.5 Hz), 1.48-1.65 (4H, m), 1.87-1.97 (2H, m),

2.24-2.28 (1H, m), 2.43-2.50 (1H, m), 3.43 (1H, q, J 6.1 Hz), 3.86-3.96 (4H, m), 4.33 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 4.61 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 7.19-7.41 (5H, m), 7.69 (2H, s), and 7.75 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 6

5 (*RS*)-1-[(α -Methyl-4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Prepared from (*RS*)-1-[(α -methyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 5) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.03 (3H, d, J 6.5 Hz), 1.98-2.15 (2H, m), 2.23-2.33 (4H, m),
10 2.53-2.58 (1H, m), 2.70-2.78 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, q, J 6.1 Hz), 4.34 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 4.63 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 7.28-7.49 (5H, m), 7.67 (2H, s), and 7.77 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 7

15 (*RS*)-1-[(α -Ethenyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Prepared from (*RS*)- α -ethenyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methanol (Description 23) and 1-(bromomethyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene according to the method of Example 5. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.46-1.62 (4H, m), 1.76-1.90 (2H, m), 2.26-2.32 (1H, m), 2.45-2.54 (1H, m), 3.58 (1H, d, J 8.3 Hz), 3.85-3.95 (4H, m), 4.24 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 4.53 (1H, d, J 12.6 Hz), 5.12-5.29 (2H, m), 5.40-5.50 (1H, m), 7.20-7.40 (5H, m),
20 7.61 (2H, s), and 7.73 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 8

25 (*RS*)-1-[(α -Ethenyl-4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Prepared from (*RS*)-1-[(α -ethenyl-8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 7) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.92-2.04 (2H, m), 2.22-2.41 (4H, m), 2.58-2.65 (1H, m), 2.77-2.83 (1H, m), 3.63 (1H, d, J 8.4 Hz), 4.26 (2H, d, J 12.8 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, J 12.8 Hz),
30 5.17 (1H, d, J 17.2 Hz), 5.29-5.34 (1H, m), 5.45-5.54 (1H, m), 7.29-7.49 (5H, m), 7.59 (2H, s), and 7.75 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 9

(1,4-Dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate
3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl chloride (115 μ L, 0.64 mmol) was added to a solution of 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-methanol (*J. Org.Chem.* 1974, 39, 2311-2313, 150 mg,
5 0.6 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Triethylamine (83 μ L, 0.6 mmol) and 4-dimethylamino pyridine (1 crystal) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl chloride (57 μ L, 0.32 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and
10 extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (5:1), to give the title compound as a colorless oil (231 mg, 78%) contaminated with about 10% of (4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate. ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.55-1.73 (5H, m), 1.97 (2H, dt, *J* 3.7, 13.7 Hz), 2.39 (2H, m), 3.89-3.98 (4H, m), 7.23-7.27 (1H, m), 7.35-7.7.39 (2H, m), 7.45-7.47 (2H, m), 8.02 (1H, s), and 8.31 (2H, s).

EXAMPLE 10

20 (4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate
Hydrochloric acid (2M, 2 mL, 4 mmol) was added to a solution of (1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (Example 9, 220 mg, 0.45 mmol) in acetone and the mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Aqueous sodium
25 carbonate (saturated) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (190 mg, 95%). ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.04-2.13 (2H, m), 2.37-2.42 (4H, m), 2.66-2.76 (2H, m), 4.37 (2H, s), 7.34 (1H, t, *J* 7.3 Hz), 7.46 (2H, t, *J* 7.7 Hz), 7.53-7.56 (2H, m), 8.04 (1H, s), and
30 8.32 (2H, s).

EXAMPLE 11

1-{1-[(1,4-Dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethenyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene
35 A solution of (1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (Example 9, 500 mg, 1.0 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was

degassed with a stream of nitrogen for 15 minutes. Dimethyltitanocene (0.2M in toluene, 10 mL, 2 mmol) was added and the mixture was degassed for a further 10 minutes. The mixture was heated at 90 °C in the dark for 12 hours, cooled, degassed for 10 minutes, and further dimethyltitanocene (0.2M in toluene, 5 mL, 1 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at 90 °C in the dark for 15 hours, cooled, and sodium bicarbonate (3.1 g), methanol (50 mL) and water (1.9 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 2 hours, cooled, filtered through a bed of Celite™ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/isohexane (50:50), to give the title compound as a colorless gum (272 mg, 55%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.59-1.72 (4H, m), 1.96-2.04 (2H, m), 2.41(2H, br s, *J* 13.7 Hz), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.89-3.98 (4H, m), 4.27 (1H, d, *J* 3.3 Hz), 4.69 (1H, d, *J* 3.3 Hz), 7.23-7.27 (1H, m), 7.36-7.40 (2H, m), 7.47-7.50 (2H, m), 7.75 (1H, s), and 7.85 (2H, s).

EXAMPLE 12

(*RS*)-1-{1-[(1,4-Dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Palladium on carbon (5%, 20 mg) was carefully added as an aqueous slurry to a solution of 1-{1-[(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Description34, 265 mg, 0.5 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (2 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 3 hours. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless gum (225 mg, 85%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.30 (3H, d, *J* 6.5 Hz) 1.54-1.64 (4H, m), 1.86-1.97 (2H, m), 2.21-2.30 (2H, m), 3.19 (1H, d, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.27 (1H, d, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.87-3.97 (4H, m), 4.24 (1H, q, *J* 6.5 Hz), 7.19-7.37 (5H, m), 7.50 (2H, s), and 7.71 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 13

(*RS*)-1-{1-[(4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Prepared from (*RS*)-1-{1-[(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 12) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (3H, d, *J* 6.5 Hz) 2.03-2.15 (2H, m), 2.29-2.36 (4H, m), 2.51-2.60 (2H, m), 3.23 (1H, d, *J* 9.0 Hz), 3.31 (1H, d, *J* 9.0 Hz), 4.29 (1H, q, *J* 6.5 Hz), 7.27-7.31 (1H, m), 7.37-7.45 (4H, m), 7.51 (2H, s), and 7.73 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 14

(RS)- β -[(1,4-Dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

- 5 Borane tetrahydrofuran complex (1M in THF, 1.2 mL, 1.2 mmol) was added to a cooled (0 °C) solution of 1-{1-[(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]ethenyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Description 34, 280 mg, 0.6 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. Aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M, 2 mL) followed by aqueous hydrogen peroxide (30%, 2 mL) were added and the mixture
10 was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Water (20 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the crude title compound as a colorless gum (263 mg), which was used without further purification.

EXAMPLE 15

(RS)- β -[(4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

- Prepared from (RS)- β -[(1,4-dioxa-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 14) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H
NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.75-1.79 (1H, m), 2.01-2.09 (2H, m), 2.32-2.37 (4H, m),
20 2.56-2.69 (2H, m), 3.37 (1H, d, J 8.8 Hz), 3.41 (1H, d, J 8.8 Hz), 3.53-3.57 (2H, m), 4.30-4.33 (1H, m), 7.31-7.35 (1H, m), 7.41-7.48 (4H, m), 7.52 (2H, s), and 7.79 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 16

3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl 4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

- 25 Oxalyl chloride (4.8 mL, 55 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2, 6 g, 27 mmol) and dimethylformamide (1 drop) in toluene (150 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and toluene was added. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in toluene (100 mL). 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanol (6.25 g, 26 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (3.62 g, 30 mmol) were added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 24 hours. The
30 solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (100 mL) and hydrochloric acid (2M, 100 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash
35 column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/CH₂Cl₂ (60:40 increasing to

50:50) to give the title compound (4.5 g, 40%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.33-2.53 (6H, m), 2.72-2.77 (2H, m), 5.23 (2H, s), 7.28-7.41 (5H, m), 7.51 (2H, s), and 7.77 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 17

5 4-Oxo-1-phenyl-N-([3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2) and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzylamine according to the method of Example 177. m/z (ES⁺) 444 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 18

10 (RS)-4-Oxo-1-phenyl-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl] cyclohexanecarboxamide
Bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride (2.18 g, 8.6 mmol) was added to a cooled (0 °C) solution of 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2, 1.33 g, 6.1 mmol) and triethylamine (2.55 mL, 18.3 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) and
15 the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes (RS)-α-methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine (Description 5, 1.57 g, 6.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 26 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and hydrochloric acid (2M, 50 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL) and the
20 combined organic fractions were washed with hydrochloric acid (2M, 2 x 50 mL), aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 2 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (65:35), to give the title compound as a colorless foam (1.96 g, 70%). m/z (ES⁺) 458 (M+1).

25

EXAMPLE 19

N-[(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine

Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (4.77 g, 22.5 mmol) was added to a solution of 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-carboxaldehyde (*J.Med.Chem.* **1975**, *18*, 593-599). (1.1 g, 4.5 mmol)
30 and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine (1.1 g, 4.5 mmol) in dichloroethane (50 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄)
35 and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash

column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (75:25), to give the title compound as a yellow oil (1.0 g, 47%). m/z (ES^+) 473 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 20

5 N-[(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl]-N-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}acetamide

Acetic anhydride (2 mL) was added to a solution of N-[(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine (Example 19, 291 mg, 0.61 mmol) in pyridine (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was
10 evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (25 mL). The mixture was washed with aqueous copper sulphate (5%, 2 x 25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (316 mg, 100%). m/z (ES^+) 516 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 21

15 N-[(4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl]-N-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}acetamide

Prepared from N-[(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methyl]-N-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}acetamide (Example 20) according to the method of
20 Example 10. 1H NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) mixture of two rotamers; major rotamer δ 7.76 (1H, s), 7.50-7.39 (5H, m), 7.20 (2H, s), 3.71 (2H, s), 3.56 (2H, s), 2.75-2.10 (8H, m), and 2.07 (3H, s); minor rotamer δ 7.72 (1H, s), 7.50-7.39 (5H, m), 7.31 (2H, s), 4.24 (2H, s), 3.43 (2H, s), 2.75-2.10 (8H, m), and 1.83 (3H, s).

EXAMPLE 22

25 (E)-4-Phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}cyclohexanone

Prepared from 8-phenyl-8-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane (Description 35) according to the method of Example 10. 1H NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.71 (1H, s), 7.62 (2H, s), 7.46-7.28 (5H, m), 5.75 (1H, d, J 15.4 Hz),
30 5.49 (1H, dt, J , 15.4, J , 7.1 Hz), 3.49 (2H, d, J 7.1 Hz), 2.46 (6H, m), and 2.20 (2H, m).

EXAMPLE 23

(RS)-1-(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] propan-2-yl Ethanoate and

(RS)-1-(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] propan-1-yl Ethanoate

5 Borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (1.0M in tetrahydrofuran, 12 mL, 12 mmol) was added over 10 minutes to a solution of (*E*)-8-phenyl-8-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane (Description 35, 1.88 g, 4 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 hours. Water (2 mL) then aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M, 20 mL) and aqueous hydrogen peroxide (30 w/v%, 20 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Water (150 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ether (2 x 150 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in pyridine (10 mL) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (10 mg) and acetic anhydride (5 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, then water (150 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 150 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with water (2 x 150 mL) and aqueous copper sulfate (5%, 2 x 100 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (99:1 increasing to 95:5), to give:

(*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] propan-2-yl ethanoate (803 mg, 38%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (1H, s), 7.36 (2H, s), 7.28-7.13 (5H, m), 4.87 (1H, m), 3.90 (4H, m), 2.68 (1H, dd, *J* 13.7, 6.7 Hz), 2.45 (1H, dd, *J* 13.7, 6.2 Hz), 2.23 (2H, m), 1.96 (1H, dd, *J* 14.7, 7.4 Hz), 1.80-1.45 (7H, m), and 1.72 (3H, m); and

(*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] propan-1-yl ethanoate (425 mg, 20%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (1H, s), 7.44 (2H, s), 7.35-7.20 (5H, m), 4.98 (1H, dd, *J* 10.1, 2.1 Hz), 3.89 (4H, m), 2.51 (2H, m), 2.24 (2H, m), 2.06 (3H, s), and 1.95-1.40 (8H, m).

EXAMPLE 24

(RS)-1-(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] propan-2-ol

Potassium carbonate (2.5 g) was added to a solution of (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl ethanoate (Example 23, 700 mg, 1.3 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) and water (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at

room temperature for 4 days. The methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure, water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 75 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless oil (626 mg, 97%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (1H, s), 7.49 (2H, s), 7.34 (4H, m), 7.22 (1H, m), 3.91 (4H, m), 3.75 (1H, m), 2.66 (1H, dd, *J* 13.8, 8.2 Hz), 2.56 (1H, dd, *J* 13.8, 4.5 Hz), 2.33 (4H, m), and 1.89-1.49 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 25

(*RS*)-4-{2-Hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexanone
Prepared from (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-ol (Example 24) according to the method of Example 10. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (1H, s), 7.48 (2H, s), 7.42 (3H, m), 7.29 (2H, m), 3.72 (1H, m), 2.76-2.56 (4H, m), 2.33 (4H, m), and 2.03-1.77 (4H, m).

EXAMPLE 26

Trans-(*RS*)-1-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-α-methyl-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene
Prepared from (*RS*)-1-[(α-methyl-4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 6) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55. The product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N(Aq.) (95:5:1).
m/z (ES⁺) 608 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 27

Cis-(*RS*)-1-({α-Ethenyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene and
Trans-(*RS*)-1-({α-Ethenyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene
Prepared from (*RS*)-1-[(α-ethenyl-4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 8) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55. The product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:1):
trans-(*RS*)-1-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-α-ethenyl-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (400MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 1.21-1.41 (2H, m), 1.50-1.90 (8H, m), 2.20-2.26 (2H, m), 2.35-2.45 (3H, m), 2.63-2.68 (1H, m), 2.90-2.93 (2H, m), 3.37 (1H, d, *J* 8.4 Hz), 4.23 (1H, d, *J* 12.6 Hz), 4.53 (1H, d, *J* 12.6 Hz), 5.17 (1H, d, *J* 18.8 Hz), 5.25-5.29 (1H, m), 5.42-5.51 (1H, m), 6.91-6.99 (2H, m), 7.10-7.42 (7H, m), 7.61 (2H, s), and 7.74 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 620 (M+1);

- 5 *cis*-(*RS*)-1-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-α-ethenyl-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.44-1.68 (10H, m), 2.10-2.31 (4H, m), 2.42-2.50 (1H, m), 2.75-2.83 (1H, m), 3.05-3.15 (2H, m), 4.07-4.11 (1H, m), 4.38 (1H, d, *J* 13.2 Hz), 4.61 (1H, d, *J* 13.2 Hz), 5.18-5.28 (3H, m), 6.95-6.99 (2H, m), 7.16-7.44 (7H, m), 7.74 (2H, s), and 7.76 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 620 (M+1).
- 10

EXAMPLE 28

Trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl-α-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]cyclohexaneethanol

- 15 Ozone was bubbled through a stirred, cooled (-78 °C) solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-1-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-α-ethenyl-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 27, 240 mg, 0.39 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 mL) and methanol (20 mL) for 5 minutes. Sodium borohydride (140 mg, 3.9 mmol) and methanol (50 mL) were added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The solvent
- 20 was evaporated under reduced pressure and ethyl acetate (50 mL) and aqueous sodium bicarbonate (saturated, 50 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (90:10) to give the title compound (52 mg, 21%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 624 (M+1).
- 25

EXAMPLE 29

Trans-(*RS*)-1-({α-Ethyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

- A slurry of palladium on carbon (10%, 20 mg) in methanol (10 mL) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-1-({α-ethenyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 27, 90 mg, 0.14 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 16 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite™ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless oil (88 mg, 98%).
- 35 *m/z* (ES⁺) 622 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 30

Trans-1-[(4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-2-methoxybenzene

- 5 A solution of sodium cyanoborohydride (83 mg, 1.3 mmol) and zinc chloride (90 mg, 0.66 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) and added to a solution of 1-([4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl)-2-methoxybenzene (Example 2, 400 mg, 1.3 mmol) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16, 256 mg, 1.43 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was poured into
- 10 saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (98:2:0.2), to give the title compound. m/z (ES⁺) 488 (M+1).

15

EXAMPLE 31

Trans-1-[(4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl]-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene

- Prepared from 1-([4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy)methyl)-2-(cyclopropoxy)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (Example 4) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16)
- 20 according to the method of Example 55. m/z (ES⁺) 598 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 32

Cis-(RS)-1-[1-[(4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy) ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene and

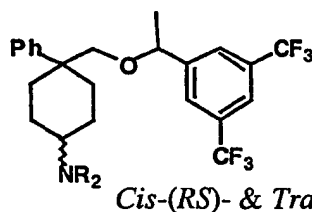
- 25 Trans-(RS)-1-[1-[(4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy) ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

- Prepared from (RS)-1-[1-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 13) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16)
- 30 according to the method of Example 55:

- Cis-(RS)-1-[1-[(4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy) ethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.32 (3H, d, J 6.5 Hz), 1.43-1.90 (10H, m), 2.20-2.40 (4H, m), 2.44-2.50 (2H, m), 3.07-3.09 (2H, m), 3.45 (1H, d, J 9.2 Hz), 3.58 (1H, d, J 9.2 Hz), 4.28 (1H, q, J 6.5 Hz), 6.95-7.00 (2H, m), 7.16-7.30 (4H, m),
- 35 7.31-7.38 (3H, m), 7.51 (2H, s), and 7.72 (1H, s); m/z (ES⁺) 608 (M+1);

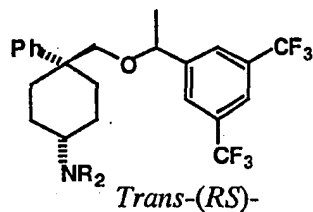
Trans-(RS)-1-[1-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy} ethyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.32 (3H, d, *J* 6.5 Hz), 1.42-1.83 (10H, m), 2.10-2.20 (2H, m), 2.32-2.44 (4H, m), 2.90-3.00 (2H, m), 3.10 (1H, d, *J* 8.9 Hz), 3.16 (1H, d, *J* 8.9 Hz), 4.23 (1H, q, *J* 6.5 Hz), 6.93 (2H, t, *J* 8.6 Hz), 7.10-7.22 (2H, m), 7.25-7.36 (5H, m), 7.52 (2H, s), and 7.72 (1H, s); m/z (ES⁺) 608 (M+1).

The following compounds were prepared as mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (RS)-1-{1-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]ethyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 13) according to the method of Example 55, substituting a suitable amine for piperidine.



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
33		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO	513	514
34		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	529	530
35		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₃	585	586
36		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₂	515	516
37		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO	499	500
38		C ₂₅ H ₂₉ F ₆ NO	473	474

The following *trans*-isomers were prepared from the compounds of Examples 33, 34, 37 and 38 by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (95:5:1).



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
39		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO	513	514	
40		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	529	530	
41		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO	499	500	
42		C ₂₅ H ₂₉ F ₆ NO	473	474	

5

EXAMPLE 43

Cis-(*RS*)-β-[(4-Hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol and

Trans-(*RS*)-β-[(4-Hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

- 10 Sodium borohydride (25 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added to a solution of (*RS*)-β-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15, 75 mg, 0.16 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 25 minutes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and ethyl acetate (50 mL) and hydrochloric acid (2M, 50 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic
- 15 fraction was washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by MPLC column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (80:20) to give:
- trans*-(*RS*)-β-[(4-hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (34 mg, 46%); ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.21-1.35 (2H, m), 1.62-1.82

(4H, m), 2.31-2.35 (1H, m), 2.47-2.51 (1H, m), 3.24 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.36 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.49-3.65 (3H, m), 4.31 (1H, t, *J* 5.4 Hz), 7.16-7.20 (1H, m), 7.28-7.32 (2H, m), 7.40-7.42 (2H, m), 7.64 (2H, s), and 7.80 (1H, s); and

cis-(*RS*)- β -[(4-hydroxy-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzeneethanol

- 5 (10 mg, 14%); ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.49-1.70 (4H, m), 1.80-1.85 (1H, m), 1.91-1.95 (1H, m), 2.07-2.14 (1H, m), 2.20-2.26 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.49-3.61 (3H, m), 3.69-3.71 (1H, m), 4.34 (1H, t, *J* 5.6 Hz), 7.15-7.19 (1H, m), 7.26-7.29 (2H, m), 7.38-7.40 (2H, m), 7.65 (2H, s), and 7.80 (1H, s).

10

EXAMPLE 44

Cis-(*RS*)- β -([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol and

Trans-(*RS*)- β -([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

- 15 Prepared from (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzeneethanol (Example 15) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl) piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55:

Cis-(*RS*)- β -([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl] methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.46-1.78 (6H, m),

- 20 1.80-2.06 (6H, m), 2.20-58 (6H, m), 3.04-3.30 (1H, m), 3.42-3.64 (3H, m), 3.68-3.76 (1H, m), 6.97 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 7.17-7.21 (3H, m), 7.32-7.39 (4H, m), 7.57 (2H, s), and 7.79 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 624 (M+1);

Trans-(*RS*)- β -([4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl] methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.21-1.98 (13H, m),

- 25 2.21-2.58 (4H, m), 2.58-2.68 (1H, m), 2.97-3.12 (1H, m), 3.22 (1H, d, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.28 (1H, d, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.51 (1H, m), 4.24-4.30 (1H, m), 6.95 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 7.10-7.15 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.37-7.38 (4H, m), 7.53 (2H, s), and 7.78 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 624 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 45

- 30 *Cis*- and *Trans*-(*RS*)- β -([1-Phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

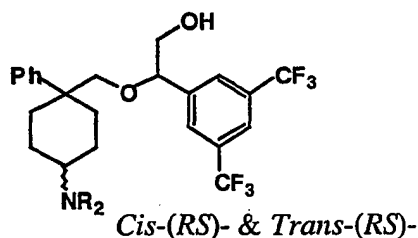
Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (98 mg, 0.46 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (19 mg,

0.33 mmol) were added to a solution of (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15, 156 mg, 0.33 mmol) and benzylamine

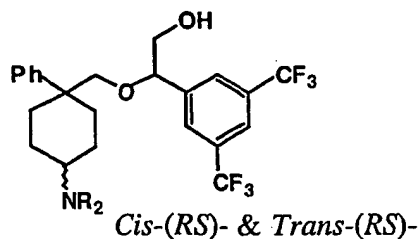
- 35 (35 mg, 0.33 mmol) in dichloroethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature

overnight. Aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg) and the cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL). The solvent was
 5 evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (151 mg, 83%). ¹H NMR and analytical HPLC showed this to be a 1:1 mixture of *trans*:*cis* isomers. *m/z* (ES⁺) 552 (M+1).

The following compounds were prepared as mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (RS)-β-
 10 [(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15) according to the method of Example 45, substituting a suitable amine for benzylamine.



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	<i>m/z</i> (M+1).
46		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₃	531	532
47		C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	565	566
48		C ₃₂ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	579	580
49		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₂	515	516
50		C ₃₃ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₂	593	594
51		C ₂₉ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	552	553
52		C ₂₉ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	552	553
53		C ₂₉ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	552	553



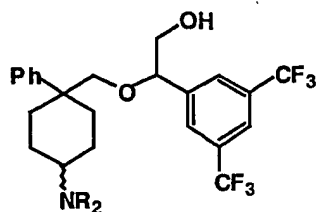
			m/z	
Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
54		C ₂₈ H ₂₉ F ₆ NO ₃	541	542

EXAMPLE 55

Cis- and Trans-(RS)-β-[(1-Phenyl-4-(piperidin-1-yl)cyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

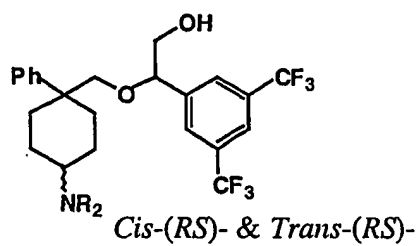
- 5 A mixture of sodium cyanoborohydride (6.8 mg, 0.11 mmol) and zinc chloride (7.3 mg, 0.05 mmol) in methanol (2 mL) was added to a solution of (*RS*)-β-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15, 25 mg, 0.05 mmol) and piperidine (16 μl, 0.05 mmol) in methanol (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and
- 10 aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (20 mg, 70%). ¹H NMR and
- 15 analytical HPLC showed this to be a 1:1 mixture of *trans:cis* isomers. m/z (ES⁺) 530 (M+1).

The following compounds were prepared as mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15) according to the method of Example 55, substituting a suitable amine for piperidine.

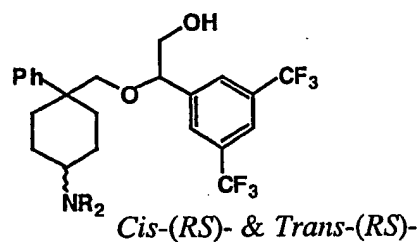


Cis-(*RS*)- & *Trans*-(*RS*)-

Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
56		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₃	545	546	
57		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₄	601	602	
58		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₃	545	546	
59		C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	565	566	
60		C ₃₁ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	580	581	
61		C ₃₃ H ₃₅ F ₇ N ₂ O ₂	624	625	
62		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₂	515	516	
63		C ₂₄ H ₂₇ F ₆ NO ₂	475	476	
64		C ₃₀ H ₃₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	572	573	
65		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	543	544	
66		C ₃₂ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	577	578	

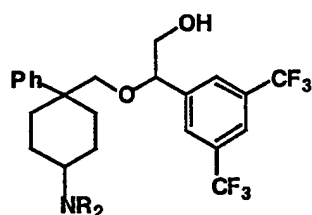


Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
67		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	543	544	
68		C ₃₄ H ₃₅ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂ S	663	664	
69		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	543	544	
70		C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	529	530	
71		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₂ S	547	548	
72		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	543	544	
73		C ₂₉ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	541	542	
74		C ₂₆ H ₂₉ F ₆ NO ₄	533	534	
75		C ₃₃ H ₄₂ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	612	613	
76		C ₃₀ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₂	557	558	
77		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₃	559	560	



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
78		C ₂₉ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₃	559	560
79		C ₂₆ H ₂₉ F ₆ NO ₂	501	502

The following isomers were prepared from the compounds of Examples 55, 56 and 46 by MPLC chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (95:5:0.2).



Ex.	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	m/z	
				M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
80		<i>Cis-(RS)-</i>	C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	529	530
81		<i>Trans-(RS)-</i>	C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₂	529	530
82		<i>Cis-(RS)-</i>	C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₃	545	546
83		<i>Trans-(RS)-</i>	C ₂₈ H ₃₃ F ₆ NO ₃	545	546
84		<i>Trans-(RS)-</i>	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ F ₆ NO ₃	531	532

EXAMPLE 85

Trans-(*RS*)- β -{[1-Phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol Hydrochloride and

Cis-(*RS*)- β -{[1-Phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-

5 bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol Hydrochloride

Benzylamine (1.07 mL, 9.8 mmol) was added to a mixture of (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15, 1.5 g, 3.2 mmol) and dry alumina (1 g) in ethanol (35 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux overnight. The mixture was cooled, filtered and cooled to -78°C . Sodium borohydride
10 (1.23 g, 32.6 mmol) was added in portions over 2 hours, then aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 20 mL) was added and the mixture was warmed to room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (50 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash
15 column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ (98:2:1) to give a 5:1 mixture of *trans*:*cis* isomers (1.48 g), which was dissolved in ethyl acetate:hexane (3:1, 13 mL) and treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M, 2.7 mL). The solid was collected and dried *in vacuo* to give:

trans-(*RS*)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-

20 *bis*(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol hydrochloride (1.3 g, 72%). ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) δ 1.43-1.54 (2H, m), 1.73-1.82 (2H, m), 2.05-2.18 (2H, m), 2.50-2.58 (1H, m), 2.67-2.71 (1H, m), 2.82-2.88 (1H, m), 3.24 (1H, d, J 8.6 Hz), 3.37 (1H, d, J 8.6 Hz), 3.53-3.64 (2H, m), 4.13 (2H, s), 4.34 (1H, t, J 5.0 Hz), 7.20-7.24 (1H, m), 7.33-7.45 (9H, m), 7.65 (2H, s), and 7.81 (1H, s). m/z (ES^+) 552 ($M+1$).

25 The mother liquors from the recrystallisation were collected and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallised from ethanol/water (70:30) and the solid was collected and dried *in vacuo* to give:

cis-(*RS*)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-

30 *bis*(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol hydrochloride (50 mg, 3%). ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) δ 1.39-1.70 (4H, m), 1.81-1.90 (2H, m), 2.15-2.18 (1H, m), 2.36-2.39 (1H, m), 2.56-2.60 (1H, m), 3.48-3.61 (3H, m), 3.84 (1H, d, J 8.6 Hz), 3.77 (2H, s), 4.37 (1H, t, J 5.0 Hz), 7.18-7.48 (10H, m), 7.64 (2H, s), and 7.80 (1H, s). m/z (ES^+) 552 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 86

Trans-(RS)- β -{[1-Phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

A sample of *trans*-(RS)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol hydrochloride (Example 85) was suspended in aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.17-1.29 (2H, m), 1.58-1.68 (2H, m), 1.83-1.89 (2H, m), 2.36-2.40 (1H, m), 2.53-2.65 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, d, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.33 (1H, d, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.51 (1H, dd, *J* 10.8, 4.8 Hz), 3.61 (1H, dd, *J* 10.8, 5.6 Hz), 3.72 (2H, s), 4.30 (1H, t, *J* 5.2 Hz), 7.15-7.30 (8H, m), 7.40-7.42 (2H, m), 7.63 (2H, s), and 7.79 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 87

Trans-(RS)- β -[(4-Amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

A slurry of palladium on carbon (5%, 20 mg) in methanol (10 mL) was added to a solution of *trans*-(RS)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol hydrochloride (Example 85, 79 mg, 0.13 mmol) in ethanol (4 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 16 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite™, washing with ethanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallised from Et₂O/EtOAc (2:1, 1 mL) and the solid was collected and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a colorless solid (25 mg, 37%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 462 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 88

Cis-(RS)- β -[(4-Amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

Prepared from *cis*-(RS)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol hydrochloride (Example 85) according to the method of Example 87. *m/z* (ES⁺) 462 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 89

Trans-(RS)- β -([4-[N-Methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

Prepared from *trans*-(RS)- β -{[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 86) according to the method of Example 212.
5 *m/z* (ES⁺) 566 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 90

10 Trans-(RS)- β -[4-Methylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

Prepared from *trans*-(RS)- β -{[4-[N-methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 89) according to the method of Example 87. *m/z* (ES⁺) 476 (M+1).

15

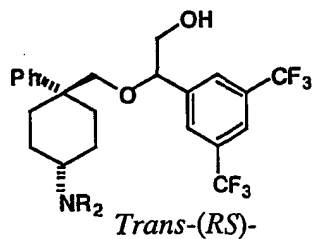
EXAMPLE 91

Trans-(RS)- β -([4-[N-[2-(Dimethylamino)acetyl]amino]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

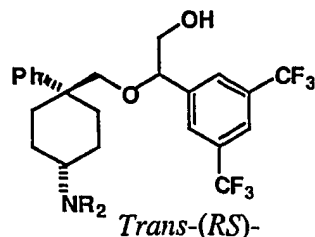
Triethylamine (25 μ L, 0.18 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-(RS)- β -[4-amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 87, 30 mg, 0.06 mmol), N,N-dimethylglycine (18 mg, 0.15 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (8 mg, 0.06 mmol) and 1-(dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (15 mg, 0.08 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.05M, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 3 mL) and the combined organic fractions were poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond ElutTM; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on a short column of silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (100:0:1 increasing to 90:10:1), to give the title
25 compound as a colorless solid (12 mg, 36%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 547 (M+1).
30

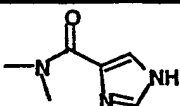
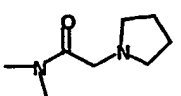
The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(RS)- β -[4-amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 87) or *trans*-(RS)- β -[4-methylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)

benzeneethanol (Example 90) according to the method of Example 91, substituting a suitable acid for N,N-dimethylglycine.



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
92		C ₂₆ H ₂₇ F ₆ N ₅ O ₃	571	572	
93		C ₃₀ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₆ O ₃	640	641	
94		C ₃₁ H ₃₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	600	601	
95		C ₂₉ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	574	575	
96		C ₂₇ H ₂₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₃	555	556	
97 ¹		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	572	573	
98		C ₃₃ H ₄₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₅	658	659	
99		C ₂₅ H ₂₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₃	503	504	
100		C ₂₇ H ₂₉ F ₆ N ₅ O ₃	585	586	
101		C ₃₂ H ₄₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	614	615	



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
102		C ₂₈ H ₂₉ F ₆ N ₃ O ₃	569	570
103		C ₃₀ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	586	587

¹ 1-Pyrrolidineacetic acid: WO 9519344.

EXAMPLE 104

Trans-(RS,S)-N-(1-([α-Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenylcyclohexyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide

- 5 Trifluoroacetic acid (4 drops) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS,S)*-1,1-dimethylethyl 2-([1-phenylcyclohexylamino)carbonyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (Example 98, 5 mg, 8 μmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. Aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (5 mL) were
- 10 added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 3 mL) and the combined organic fractions were poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (3 mg, 70%).
- 15 m/z (ES⁺) 559 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 105

Cis- and Trans-(RS)-β-[(1-Phenyl-4-dimethylaminocyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol

- 20 A slurry of palladium on carbon (5%, 20 mg) in methanol (10 mL) was added to a solution of (RS)-β-[[1-phenyl-4-(phenylmethylamino)cyclohexyl]methoxy]-3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (1:1 mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, Example 45, 140 mg, 0,25 mmol) in methanol (4 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 16 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite™ and a slurry of palladium hydroxide (20% , 50 mg) in methanol (10 mL), aqueous formaldehyde (37% , 2 mL) and acetic acid (35 mg) were added. The mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 16 hours, filtered through Celite™, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as an oil (90 mg, 72%). ¹H NMR and analytical HPLC showed this to be a 1:2 mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-isomers. *m/z* (ES⁺) 490 (M+1).

10

EXAMPLE 106

Trans-(*RS*)-β-[(4-Cyclopropylmethylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol Hydrochloride

Prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-β-[(4-amino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 87) and cyclopropane carboxaldehyde according to the method of Example 55. *m/z* (ES⁺) 516 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 107

1,2-Dihydro-5-{[N-(1-{[α-Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy] methyl})-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)methylamino]methyl}-3*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-one

Methyl 2-(2-chloro-1-iminoethyl)hydrazinecarboxylic acid (*J. Med. Chem.* 1996, 39, 2907-2914; 8 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-(*RS*)-β-[(4-methylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 90, 23 mg, 0.04 mmol) and potassium carbonate (30 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dimethylformamide (1 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 hours. The mixture was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in toluene (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (100:0:1 increasing to 90:10:1), to give the title compound as a colorless oil (8 mg, 32%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 573 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 108

Cis-(RS)-Methyl 1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy] methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate and

Trans-(RS)-Methyl 1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy] methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate

A mixture of sodium cyanoborohydride (83 mg, 1.3 mmol) and zinc chloride (90 mg, 0.65 mmol) in methanol (2 mL) was added to a solution of (RS)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 15, 300 mg, 0.65 mmol) and ethyl 4-piperidinecarboxylate (307 mg, 1.96 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (3 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (5 mL) and sodium (catalytic) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (50 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by MPLC chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (95:5:0.2) to give:

cis-(RS)-methyl 1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate as a colorless solid (130 mg, 33%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.45-1.94 (10H, m), 2.16-2.36 (6H, m), 2.90-2.95 (2H, m), 3.47 (3H, s), 3.42-3.53 (3H, m), 3.69 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 4.30-4.32 (1H, m), 7.22-7.26 (1H, m), 7.32-7.39 (4H, m), 7.56 (2H, s), and 7.78 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 588 (M+1); and

trans-(RS)-methyl 1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy] methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate as a colorless solid (97 mg, 25%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.27-1.33 (2H, m), 1.60-1.68 (4H, m), 1.77-1.83 (4H, m), 2.12-2.16 (2H, m), 2.24-2.27 (1H, m), 2.39-2.44 (2H, m), 2.56-2.61 (1H, m), 2.78-2.82 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.33 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.52 (1H, dd, *J* 11.5, 5.0 Hz), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.58-3.63 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, t, *J* 5.8 Hz), 7.16-7.20 (1H, m), 7.28-7.33 (2H, m), 7.39-7.41 (2H, m), 7.64 (2H, s), and 7.80 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 588 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 109

Trans-(*RS*)-1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-methanol

A solution of diisobutylaluminium hydride (1.0M in toluene, 0.35 mL, 0.35 mmol) was added
5 to a cooled (0 °C) solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-methyl 1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate (Example 108, 50 mg, 0.08 mmol) in toluene (5 mL). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. Methanol (2 mL), then water (2 mL) and ethyl acetate (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was dried
10 (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (40 mg, 84%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 560 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 110

Trans-(*RS*)-1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylic Acid

Potassium hydroxide (38 mg, 0.68 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-methyl 1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate (Example 108, 50 mg, 0.08 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated under
20 reduced pressure and water (2 mL) was added. The mixture was neutralised with hydrochloric acid (2M) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (28 mg, 56%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 574 (M+1).

25

EXAMPLE 111

Trans-(*RS*)-1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)- α,α -dimethylpiperidine-4-methanol

A solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-methyl 1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylate (Example 108, 21 mg, 0.04 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added dropwise to a cooled (0 °C) solution of methyl magnesium bromide (3.0M in ether, 0.05 mL, 0.15 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4 hours. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated, 7 mL), then water (7 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was dried

(MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (13 mg, 62%). m/z (ES⁺) 588 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 112

5 *Trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylpiperidine-4-carboxamide

Prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (Example 110) and dimethylamine hydrochloride according to the method of Example
10 182. m/z (ES⁺) 601 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 113

(*RS*)-Methyl (1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-ylidene)acetate
15 Methyl (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (261 mg, 0.78 mmol) was added to a solution of (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzeneethanol (Example 15, 300 mg, 0.65 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 16 hours. Additional methyl (triphenylphosphoranylidene) acetate (217 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 16 hours. The mixture was
20 cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (80:20), to give the title compound as a colorless oil (290 mg, 86%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.72-1.86 (3H, m), 2.18-2.29 (3H, m), 2.33-2.56 (2H, m), 3.21 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.36 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 3.49-3.52 (3H, m), 3.67 (3H, s), 4.25-4.32 (1H, m), 5.62 (1H, s), 7.26-7.27 (1H, m), 7.38-7.41
25 (4H, m), 7.53 (2H, s), and 7.77 (1H, s).

EXAMPLE 114

Cis- and *Trans*-(*RS*)-Methyl (1-(1-([α -Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)acetate
30 A slurry of palladium on carbon (5%, 10 mg) in methanol (1 mL) was added to a solution of (*RS*)-methyl (1-(1-([α -hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy) methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-ylidene)acetate (Example 113, 100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (40 psi) for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered through Celite™ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give
35 the title compound as an oil (87 mg, 87%). ¹H NMR and analytical HPLC showed this to be a

1:1 mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-isomers. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.04-1.35 (2H, m), 1.54-1.87 (6H, m), 2.07-2.50 (3H, m), 3.20-3.29 (2H, m), 3.43-3.51 (2H, m), 3.62 and 3.68 (Total 3H, each s), 4.24-4.32 (1H, m), 7.22-7.43 (5H, m), 7.54 (2H, m), and 7.78 (1H, m).

5

EXAMPLE 115

Cis-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α-Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine and

Trans-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α-Hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine

- 10 A solution of diisobutylaluminium hydride (1.0M in hexane, 0.33 mL, 0.33 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (-78 °C) solution of (*RS*)-methyl (1-(1-([α-hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)acetate (Example 114, 1:1 mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-isomers, 87 mg, 0.17 mmol) in isohexane/dichloromethane (3:1, 12 mL). The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 4 hours, then methanol (2 mL), water (2 mL)
- 15 and ethyl acetate (5 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the organic fraction was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (3 mL) and pyrrolidine (0.14 mL, 1.7 mmol) and a mixture of sodium cyanoborohydride (42 mg, 0.66 mmol) and zinc chloride (46 mg, 0.33 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, and the solvent
- 20 was evaporated under reduced pressure. Aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 3 mL) and dichloromethane (3 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg) and the cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by
- 25 MPLC column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/Et₃N (98:2:0.2) to give:

cis-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α-hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine (13 mg, 14%) as a colorless solid; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.23-1.45 (3H, m), 1.57-1.74 (6H, m), 2.00-2.08 (4H, m), 2.14-2.20 (1H, m), 2.31-2.35 (1H, m), 3.00-3.22 (6H, m), 3.44-3.60 (3H, m), 3.76 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz), 4.37 (1H, t, *J* 5.6 Hz), 7.14-7.18 (1H, m), 7.24-7.28 (2H, m), 7.37-7.39 (2H, m), 7.65 (2H, s), and 7.81 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 544 (*M*+1); and

- trans*-(*RS*)-1-[2-(1-(1-([α-hydroxymethyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethoxy)methyl)-1-phenyl cyclohex-4-yl)ethyl]pyrrolidine (10 mg, 11%) as a colorless solid; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.01-1.11 (2H, m), 1.46-1.50 (3H, m), 1.60-1.71 (4H, m), 2.01-2.09 (4H, m),
- 35

2.36-2.41 (1H, m), 2.51-2.56 (1H, m), 3.03-3.35 (7H, m), 3.35 (1H, d, J 8.8 Hz), 3.47 (1H, dd, J 10.8, 7.2 Hz), 3.51 (1H, dd, J 7.2, 4.3 Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, J 5.8 Hz), 7.16-7.20 (1H, m), 7.24-7.31 (2H, m), 7.37-7.40 (2H, m), 7.64 (2H, s), 7.80 (1H, s); m/z (ES^+) 544 ($M+1$).

5

EXAMPLE 116

Trans-(*RS*)-Methyl α -({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl} methoxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate

Methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (WO 95/21819, 97 mg, 0.31 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was added over 15 minutes to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethanol (Description 21, 98 mg, 0.27 mmol) and rhodium acetate dimer (1 mg) in dichloromethane (1 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then at 40 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled and further methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (110 mg, 0.35 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then at 40 °C for 0.5 hour. The mixture was cooled, divided into four portions and poured onto four SCX cartridges (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). Each cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 1 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 4 x 1 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/NH_3(Aq.)$ (97.5:2.5:0.25) to give the title compound (61 mg, 35%). m/z (ES^+) 652 ($M+1$).

20

EXAMPLE 117

Trans-3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

Prepared from 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate (Example 16) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55. The product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/Et_3N(Aq.)$ (95:5:1). m/z (ES^+) 608 ($M+1$).

25

EXAMPLE 118

Trans-(*RS*)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

Oxalyl chloride (31 μ L, 0.36 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20, 50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and dimethylformamide (1 drop) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated under

30

35

reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in dichloroethane (2 mL). (RS)- α -Methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanol (93 mg, 0.36 mmol), triethylamine (59 μ l, 0.42 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (1 mg) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 25 mL) and ethyl acetate (25 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (25 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (25 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (90:10 increasing to 0:100), to give the title compound (39 mg, 52%). m/z (ES⁺) 622 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 119

Trans-(RS)-2-Hydroxy-2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

Oxalyl chloride (50 μ l) was added to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20, 63 mg, 0.15 mmol) and dimethylformamide (1 drop) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in dichloroethane (4 mL). Triethylamine (100 μ l, 0.72 mmol), (RS)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2-ethanediol (Description 3, 110 mg, 0.40 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (1 mg) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Dichloromethane (20 mL) and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous fraction was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL), then with ethyl acetate (10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5 increasing to 90:10:1) to give the title compound. m/z (ES⁺) 638 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 120

Trans-(RS)- α -([2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]methoxymethyl)-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylate

Prepared from *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20) and (RS)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)- α -([2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]methoxymethyl)benzenemethanol (Description 4) according to the method of Example 119. m/z (ES⁺) 768 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 121

Trans-(*RS*)- α -(Hydroxymethyl)-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl 4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-(phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate

5 Trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)- α -([2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]methoxy)methyl)-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-(phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (Example 120, 37 mg, 48 μ mol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by
10 flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5) to give the title compound (19 mg, 62%). m/z (ES⁺) 638 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 122

Trans-(*RS*)-Methyl α -([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl]carbonyloxy)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate

15 Methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (WO 95/21819, 200 mg, 0.64 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20, 103 mg, 0.25 mmol) and rhodium acetate dimer (4 mg) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at
20 room temperature for 1 hour. Further methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (100 mg, 0.32 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Further methyl α -diazo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (50 mg, 0.16 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at
25 room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (97.5:2.5) to give the title compound (18 mg, 11%). m/z (ES⁺) 666 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 123

Cis-{4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-

30 Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate and

Trans-{4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate

Sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (420 mg, 2 mmol) was added to a mixture of (4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (Example 10, 180 mg, 0.4 mmol),
35 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16, 72 mg, 0.4 mmol), and acetic acid (114 μ L,

2 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 70 hours. Saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (30 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was
 5 purified by preparative thin layer chromatography, eluting with isohexane /EtOAc (50:50) to give:

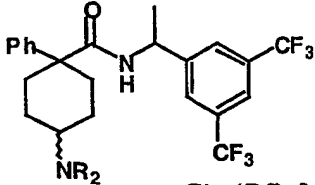
cis-{4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (7.8 mg, 3%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.69-1.93 (10H, m), 2.24-2.60 (6H, m), 3.15 (2H, br d, *J* 10.6 Hz), 4.60 (2H, s), 6.98 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 7.16-7.26
 10 (3H, m), 7.34-7.38 (2H, m), 7.43-7.45 (2H, m), 8.00 (1H, s), and 8.23 (2H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 608 (M+1); and
trans-{4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (9 mg, 4%); ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34-1.44 (2H, m), 1.60-1.78 (6H, m), 1.86-1.88 (2H, m), 2.14-2.20 (2H, m), 2.36-2.52 (2H, m), 2.58 (2H, br d, *J*
 15 12.4 Hz), 2.95 (2H, d, *J* 11.4 Hz), 4.23 (2H, s), 6.94 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 7.11-7.15 (2H, m), 7.22-7.26 (1H, m), 7.36-7.40 (2H, m), 7.45-7.47 (2H, m), 8.03 (1H, s), and 8.32 (2H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 608 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 124


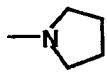
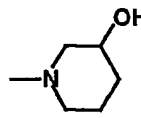
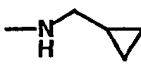
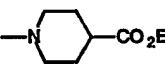
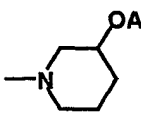
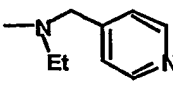
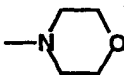
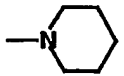
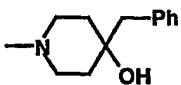
20 *Cis*-1-Phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide and
Trans-1-Phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide
 Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from 4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 17) and 4-phenylpiperidine according to the method of Example 45. The isomers were separated by HPLC purification [YMC R&D CR; isohexane/EtOH (60:40)]:
 25 *cis*-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.79 (1H, s), 7.69 (2H, s), 7.38-7.18 (10H, m), 4.47 (2H, s), 3.15 (2H, m), 3.05-2.40 (6H, m), 2.06 (2H, m), and 1.97-1.78 (9H, m);
 30 *m/z* (ES⁺) 589 (M+1);
trans-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.74 (1H, s), 7.55 (2H, s), 7.53-7.14 (10H, m), 4.39 (2H, s), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.80 (2H, m), 2.53 (2H, m), 2.32 (2H, m), and 1.99-1.29
 35 (11H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 589 (M+1).

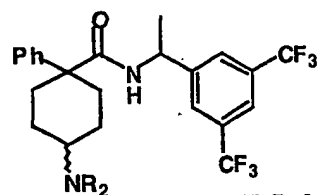
The following compounds were prepared as mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (RS)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl} cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 18) according to the method of Example 55, substituting a suitable amine for

5



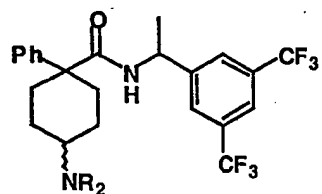
Cis-(RS) & *Trans*-(RS)

Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z (M+1).
125		C ₂₄ H ₂₆ F ₆ N ₂ O	472	473
126		C ₂₇ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O	512	513
127		C ₂₈ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	542	543
128		C ₂₇ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O	512	513
129		C ₃₁ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	598	599
130		C ₃₀ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	584	585
131		C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	577	578
132		C ₂₇ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	528	529
133		C ₂₈ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O	526	527
134		C ₃₅ H ₃₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	632	633



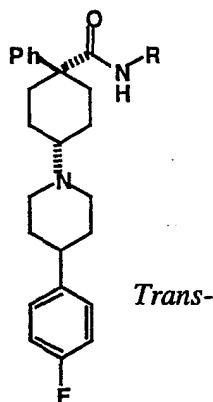
Cis-(RS) & Trans-(RS)

Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
135		C ₃₃ H ₄₁ F ₆ N ₃ O	609	610	
136		C ₂₈ H ₃₁ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	555	556	
137		C ₃₃ H ₃₄ F ₇ N ₃ O	621	622	
138		C ₃₀ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O	569	570	
139		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O	540	541	
140		C ₃₂ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O	574	575	
141		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O	540	541	
142		C ₃₄ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₄ OS	660	661	
143		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O	540	541	
144		C ₂₈ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O	526	527	
145		C ₂₇ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ OS	544	545	
146		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O	540	541	

*Cis-(RS) & Trans-(RS)*

Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
147		C ₂₆ H ₂₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₃	530	531	
148		C ₃₃ H ₄₁ F ₆ N ₃ O	609	610	
149		C ₃₀ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O	554	555	
150		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	556	557	
151		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	556	557	
152		C ₂₆ H ₂₈ F ₆ N ₂ O	498	499	

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20) according to the method of Example 177, substituting a suitable amine for (*RS*)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine hydrochloride.

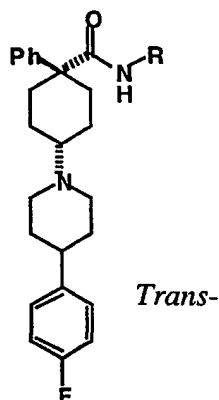


Ex.	-R	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z
				(M+1).
153		C ₃₂ H ₃₇ FN ₂ O ₂	500	501
154 ¹		C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₂	514	515
155 ²		C ₃₅ H ₃₇ F ₇ N ₂ O	634	635

¹ (*RS*)-2-Methoxy- α -methylbenzenemethanamine
Hydrochloride: Description 6.

² (*RS*)- α -Ethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine
Hydrochloride: Description 7.

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20) according to the method of Example 158, substituting a suitable amine for 3-(methoxy)benzenemethanamine.



Ex.	-R	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
156 ¹		C ₃₅ H ₃₇ F ₇ N ₂ O	634	635	
157 ²		C ₃₅ H ₃₅ F ₇ N ₂ O ₃	664	665	

¹ α,α -Dimethyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine
Hydrochloride: Description 11.

² (*RS*)-Methyl α -Amino-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate Hydrochloride:
Description 12.

5

EXAMPLE 158

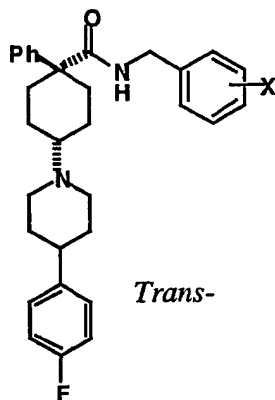
Trans-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-[[3-(methoxy)phenyl]methyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride (40 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20, 50 mg, 0.13 mmol) and triethylamine (91 μ l, 0.65 mmol) in dichloromethane

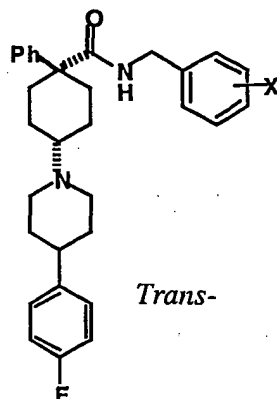
10

(5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. 3-(Methoxy)benzenemethanamine (18 μ l, 0.14 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond ElutTM; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (2 x 5 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 5 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3(\text{Aq.})$ (96:4:0.4), to give the title compound (38 mg, 58%). m/z (ES^+) 501 ($\text{M}+1$).

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 20) according to the method of Example 158, substituting a suitable amine for 3-(methoxy)benzenemethanamine.



Ex.	-X-	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES^+)	($\text{M}+1$).
159	2-Cl	$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{34}\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}$	504	505
			506	507
160	3-Cl	$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{34}\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}$	504	505
			506	507
161	2,3- Cl_2	$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{33}\text{Cl}_2\text{FN}_2\text{O}$	538	539
			540	541
			542	543



Ex.	-X-	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
162	2,4-Cl ₂	C ₃₁ H ₃₃ Cl ₂ FN ₂ O	538	539
			540	541
			542	543
163	3-Cl-4-F	C ₃₁ H ₃₃ ClF ₂ N ₂ O	522	523
			524	525
164	2,4-F ₂	C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₃ N ₂ O	506	507
165	2,6-F ₂	C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₃ N ₂ O	506	507
166	3,5-F ₂	C ₃₁ H ₃₃ F ₃ N ₂ O	506	507
167	2,3-Me ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O	498	499
168	2-CF ₃	C ₃₂ H ₃₄ F ₄ N ₂ O	538	539
169	3-CF ₃	C ₃₂ H ₃₄ F ₄ N ₂ O	538	539
170	4-CF ₃	C ₃₂ H ₃₄ F ₄ N ₂ O	538	539
171	2,4-(OMe) ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₃	530	531
172	3,5-(OMe) ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₃	530	531
173	2,4,6-(OMe) ₃	C ₃₄ H ₄₁ FN ₂ O ₄	560	561
174	2,6-(OMe) ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₃	530	531
175	3,4-(OMe) ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₃	530	531
176	2,5-(OMe) ₂	C ₃₃ H ₃₉ FN ₂ O ₃	530	531

EXAMPLE 177

Trans-(RS)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

- Triethylamine (0.13 mL, 0.96 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 20, 100 mg, 0.24 mmol), (*RS*)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzenemethanamine hydrochloride (Description 5, 125 mg, 0.43 mmol) and 1-hydroxy benzotriazole (129 mg, 0.96 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. 1-(Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (184 mg, 0.96 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (90:10:1) to give the title compound as a colorless solid (145 mg, 97%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 621 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 178

Trans-(R)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide and

- 20 Trans-(S)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

The mixture of enantiomers of Example 177 was separated by chiral HPLC (Chirobiotic V; MeOH/Et₃N/AcOH; 100:0.1:0.1; 1 mL/min; 260 nm) to give:

- trans-(R)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide; *m/z* (ES⁺) 621 (M+1); and
 25 trans-(S)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide; *m/z* (ES⁺) 621 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 179

- 30 Cis-(RS)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide Hydrochloride

Prepared from *cis*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 19) and (*RS*)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine hydrochloride (Description 5) according to the method of Example 177. *m/z* (ES⁺) 621 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 180

Trans-N-Methyl-1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-([3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide

- Prepared from 1-phenyl-4-(4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-N-([3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide (Mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, Example 124) according to the method of Example 156, followed by HPLC purification [YMC R&D CR; isohexane/EtOH (60:40)]. *m/z* (ES⁺) 603 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 181

- 10 Trans-(RS)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-methyl-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

- Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 6.5 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(RS)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 177, 50 mg, 0.08 mmol) in dimethylformamide (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Iodomethane (15 µL, 0.24 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC (Hichrom RPB; 250 x 20 mm; 65% MeCN in 0.1% TFA-H₂O; 20 mL/min; 210 nm) to give the title compound as a colorless solid, (20 mg, 39%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 635 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 182

- 25 Trans-(RS)-4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl-N-{2-hydroxy-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

- Lithium borohydride (12 mg, 0.55 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(RS)-methyl α-([4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)carbonylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (Example 157, 100 mg, 0.15 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. Hydrochloric acid (2M, 1 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. Potassium carbonate (500 mg) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5) to give the title compound (41 mg, 43%). *m/z* (ES⁺) 637 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 183

Trans-(RS)-4-(1,4-Dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-8-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

- 5 Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (303 mg, 1.4 mmol) was added to a degassed solution of 4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid (Description 2, 260 mg, 1.2 mmol) and 1,4-dioxo-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane (0.15 mL, 1.2 mmol) in dichloroethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was suspended in dichloromethane. Triethylamine (0.83 mL, 0.60 g, 10 6 mmol) and bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphonic chloride (460 mg, 1.8 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, then (RS)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine hydrochloride (Description 5, 420 mg, 1.4 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. Aqueous sodium carbonate was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined 15 organic fractions were dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3(\text{Aq.})$ (96:4:0.4) to give the title compound (120 mg, 17%). m/z (ES^+) 585 ($M+1$).

20 EXAMPLE 184

Trans-(RS)-4-(4-Oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

- Prepared from *trans*-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 24) and (RS)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) 25 benzenemethanamine hydrochloride (Description 5) according to the method of Example 158. m/z (ES^+) 541 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 185

Trans-(RS)-4-(4-Hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

- 30 Sodium borohydride (22.5 mg, 0.59 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(RS)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 184, 319 mg, 0.59 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated, 1 mL) and aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated, 10 mL) were added and the mixture was 35 extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 15 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na_2SO_4)

and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5 increasing to 85:15:1.5) to give the title compound (250 mg, 78%). m/z (ES⁺) 543 (M+1).

5

EXAMPLE 186

Trans-(*RS*)-4-(But-3-enylamino)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl} cyclohexanecarboxamide

(N-Ethylethanaminato)trifluorosulfur (45 µl, 59 mg, 0.36 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (-60 °C) solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 185, 90 mg, 0.16 mmol) in ethyl acetate (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at -60 °C for 1 hour, then allowed to warm to room temperature. Aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 10 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated, 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by MPLC chromatography on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (85:15) to give the title compound (45 mg, 53%). m/z (ES⁺) 513 (M+1).

10

15

EXAMPLE 187

20 *Trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-Hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

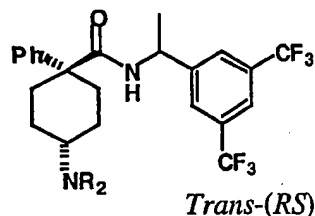
Phenylmagnesium bromide (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.3 mL, 0.3 mmol) was added dropwise to a cooled (0 °C) solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 184, 53 mg, 0.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 minutes, then at room temperature for 1 hour. Aqueous ammonium chloride (saturated, 0.3 mL) and aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated, 10 mL) were added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (1 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 1 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 4 x 1 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (45 mg, 75%). m/z (ES⁺) 619 (M+1).

25

30

35 The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 184)

according to the method of Example 187, substituting a suitable Grignard reagent for phenylmagnesium bromide.



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
188		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	556	557	
189		C ₃₀ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	566	567	
190		C ₃₅ H ₃₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	632	633	
191		C ₃₁ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	582	583	
192		C ₃₆ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	642	643	

EXAMPLE 193

- 5 *Trans-(RS)*-4-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro-4-phenylpyridin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide
- p*-Toluenesulfonic acid hydrate (10 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS)*-4-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 187, 26 mg, 0.04 mmol)
- 10 in toluene (8 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 8 hours. The mixture was cooled and aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated, 20 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (1 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg).
- 15 The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 1 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia

(2M, 4 x 1 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (24 mg, 94%). m/z (ES^+) 601 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 194

5 *Trans*-(*RS*)-4-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro-4-methylpyridin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 188) according to the method of Example 193. m/z (ES^+) 539 ($M+1$).

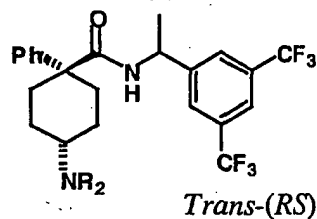
10

EXAMPLE 195

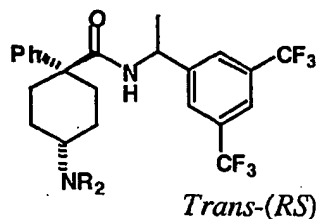
Trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-Hydroxy-4-(phenylethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

Palladium on carbon (5%, 5 mg) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-hydroxy-4-
15 (phenylethynyl)piperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}
cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 192, 23 mg, 0.036 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) and
hydrochloric acid (2M, 1 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen
(50 psi) for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite™ and the solvent was
evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (10 mL) and aqueous sodium carbonate
20 (10%, 10 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous fraction was extracted
with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and the combined organic fractions were dried (Na_2SO_4) and the
solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol
(1 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The
cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 1 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 4
25 x 1 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound
(20 mg, 86%). m/z (ES^+) 647 ($M+1$).

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 184) according to the method of Example 55, substituting a suitable amine for piperidine.



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z
			(M+1)	
196		C ₃₅ H ₄₆ F ₆ N ₄ O	652	653
197		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	623	624
198		C ₃₇ H ₄₁ F ₆ N ₃ O	657	658
199		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	623	624
200		C ₃₉ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₅ OS	743	744
201		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	623	624
202		C ₃₃ H ₄₁ F ₆ N ₃ O	609	610
203		C ₃₂ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₃ OS	627	628
204		C ₃₄ H ₄₁ F ₆ N ₃ O	621	622
205		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₃	613	614
206		C ₃₈ H ₅₀ F ₆ N ₄ O	692	693
207		C ₃₅ H ₄₅ F ₆ N ₃ O	637	638
208		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	639	640



Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
209		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	639	640	
210		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O	581	582	

EXAMPLE 211

Cis-(RS)-4-[(Phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide and

5 *Trans-(RS)-4-[(Phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide*

Prepared from (*RS*)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl} cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 18) and benzylamine according to the method of Example 45:

- 10 *Cis-(RS)-4-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* ; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (1H, s), 7.46 (2H, s), 7.33-7.24 (10H, m), 5.09 (1H, q, *J* 7.0 Hz), 3.83 (2H, s), 2.58-2.55 (2H, m), 2.43 (1H, br d, *J* 15.2 Hz), 2.04 (1H, br d, *J* 11.4 Hz), 1.95-1.87 (2H, m), 1.64-1.42 (3H, m), and 1.37 (3H, d, *J* 7.0 Hz); m/z (ES⁺) 549 (M+1);
- 15 *Trans-(RS)-4-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* ; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.42 (6H, m), 7.34-7.21 (6H, m), 5.00 (1H, q, *J* 7.0 Hz), 3.75 (2H, s), 2.72-2.67 (1H, m), 2.48 (1H, br d, *J* 14.3 Hz), 2.37 (1H, br d, *J* 14.2 Hz), 2.17-2.06 (2H, m), 1.92-1.88 (2H, m), 1.39-1.16 (2H, m), and 1.27 (3H, d, *J* 7.0 Hz); m/z (ES⁺) 549 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 212

Trans-(RS)-4-[N-Methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Sodium cyanoborohydride (275 mg, 4.38 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS)-4-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* (Example 211, 1.2 g, 2.19 mmol) and aqueous formaldehyde (37% , 820 μ l, 10.94 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. Acetic acid was added until the pH was neutral. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes, adding further acetic acid to maintain neutral pH. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and aqueous sodium hydroxide (1M, 20 mL) and dichloromethane (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted dichloromethane (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (40 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (1.26 g, 100%). m/z (ES^+) 563 ($\text{M}+1$).

15

EXAMPLE 213

Trans-(RS)-4-Methylamino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from *trans-(RS)-4-[N-methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* (Example 212) according to the method of Example 229. m/z (ES^+) 473 ($\text{M}+1$).

20

EXAMPLE 214

Trans-(RS)-4-Amino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

25

Triphenylphosphine (1.0 g, 3.82 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS)-4-azido-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* (Description 28, 920 mg, 1.90 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) and water (1 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3(\text{Aq.})$ (80:20:2), to give the title compound as a colorless solid (670 mg, 87%). m/z (ES^+) 459 ($\text{M}+1$), 442 ($\text{M}+1-\text{NH}_3$).

30

EXAMPLE 215

Trans-(*RS*)-4-(Dimethylamino)-*N*-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Palladium hydroxide (50 mg) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-*N*-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 214, 50 mg, 0.11 mmol) and aqueous formaldehyde (37%, 2 mL) in methanol (10 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 18 hours. The mixture was filtered through a glass fibre pad, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethanol and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M) was added. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was crystallised from EtOAc/Et₂O (50:50) to give the title compound as a colorless solid (20 mg, 35%).

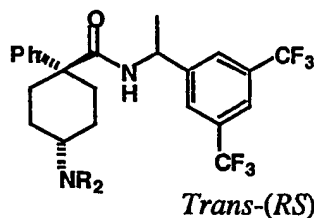
m/z (ES⁺) 487 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 216

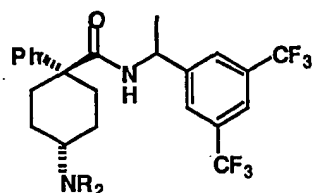
Trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(Phenylbutyl)amino]-*N*-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide Hydrochloride

Prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-*N*-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 214) and benzenebutanal (Description 17) according to the method of Example 55. *m/z* (ES⁺) 591 (M+1).

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-*N*-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 214) according to the method of Example 45, substituting a suitable aldehyde or ketone for benzylamine.



				<i>m/z</i>
Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	
				(M+1).

*Trans-(RS)*

Ex.	-NR ₂	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z (M+1).
217		C ₂₆ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O	500	501
218		C ₂₈ H ₃₂ F ₆ N ₂ O	526	527
219		C ₂₉ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O	540	541
220		C ₃₁ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O	566	567
221		C ₃₇ H ₄₈ F ₆ N ₂ O	650	651
222		C ₂₉ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O	542	543
223		C ₃₀ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O	548	549

EXAMPLE 224

Trans-(RS)-4-[N-Methyl-4-(phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

- 5 Prepared from *trans-(RS)*-4-[4-(phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide Hydrochloride (Example 216) according to the method of Example 215. m/z (ES⁺) 605 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 225

Trans-(*RS*)-4-Acetylamino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Acetic anhydride (0.1 mL, 1.1 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 214, 50 mg, 0.11 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL) and washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated) and water, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless foam, (54 mg, 98%). m/z (ES⁺) 501 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 226

Trans-(*RS*)-4-[(1-Oxo-4-phenylbutyl)amino]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-amino-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 214) and benzenebutanoic acid (27 mg, 0.16 mmol) according to the method of Example 158. m/z (ES⁺) 605 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 227

Cis- and *Trans*-(*RS*)-1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-[1-({1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylamino}carbonyl)-1-phenylcyclohex-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate

Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (*RS*)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 18) and 1,1-dimethylethyl 1-piperazinecarboxylate according to the method of Example 45. m/z (ES⁺) 628 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 228

Trans-(*RS*)-4-[4-(Phenylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride (1.56 g, 6.12 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-4-[4-(phenylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (Description 25, 1.92 g, 5.1 mmol) and triethylamine (3.55 mL, 25.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (200 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. (*RS*)- α -Methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine hydrochloride (Description 5, 1.64 g, 5.6 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 100 mL)

and ethyl acetate (100 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 100 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (25 mL) and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M, 10.2 mL) was added. The solid was collected and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 100 mL) and ethyl acetate (100 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 100 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (1.7 g, 54%). m/z (ES⁺) 618 (M+1).

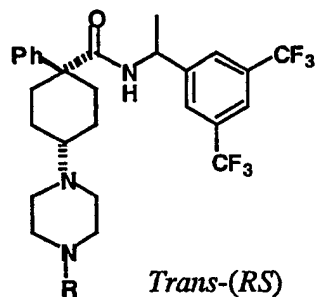
EXAMPLE 229

Trans-(*RS*)-4-(Piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

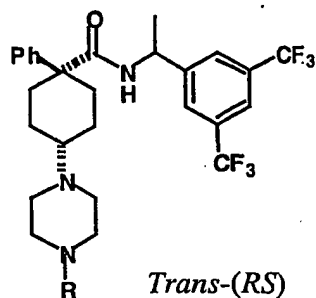
Palladium hydroxide on carbon (20%, 20 mg) was added to a mixture of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-[4-(phenylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 228, 700 mg, 1.3 mmol), hydrochloric acid (1M, 2.6 mL) and acetic acid (5 mL) in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50psi) for 20 hours. The mixture was filtered through a glass fibre pad, washing with ethyl acetate, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (90:10:1), to give the title compound.

m/z (ES⁺) 528 (M+1).

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 229) according to the method of Example 45, substituting a suitable aldehyde or ketone for (*RS*)-β-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol.



Ex.	-R	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
230		C ₃₂ H ₃₅ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	607	608	
231		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O	581	582	
232		C ₃₀ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O	569	570	
233		C ₃₂ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₃ O	595	596	
234		C ₃₆ H ₃₅ F ₁₂ N ₃ O	753	754	
235		C ₃₅ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	647	648	
236		C ₃₄ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	623	624	
237		C ₃₃ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O	611	612	
238		C ₃₁ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₃ O	583	584	



Ex.	-R	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	m/z	
				(M+1).	
239		C ₃₂ H ₃₅ F ₆ N ₃ OS	623	623	624
240		C ₃₂ H ₃₅ F ₆ N ₃ OS	623	623	624
241		C ₃₅ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₃ O	631	631	632
242		C ₃₁ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₄ OS	624	624	625
243		C ₃₃ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₄ O	618	618	619
244		C ₃₃ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₄ O	618	618	619
245		C ₃₃ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₄ O	618	618	619

EXAMPLE 246

Trans-(RS)-4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

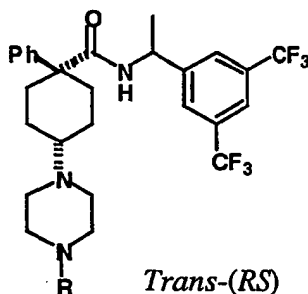
- 5 Prepared from *trans-(RS)*-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 229) according to the method of Example 215.
m/z (ES⁺) 542 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 247

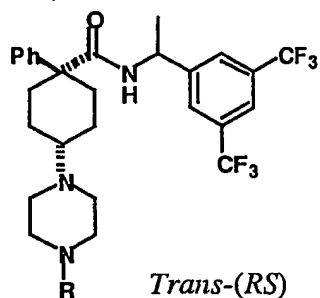
Trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-Acetylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Acetyl chloride (100 μ l) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 229, 25 mg, 0.05 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 mL). The mixture was washed with aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO_4) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (27 mg, 95%). m/z (ES^+) 570 ($\text{M}+1$).

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 229) according to the method of Example 247, substituting a suitable acid chloride for acetyl chloride.

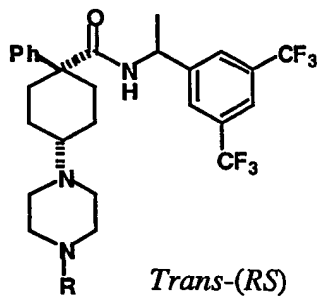


Ex.	-R	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES^+)	($\text{M}+1$).
248		$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{35}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$	583	584
249		$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{37}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$	597	598
250		$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{35}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$	631	632
251		$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{41}\text{F}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$	637	638

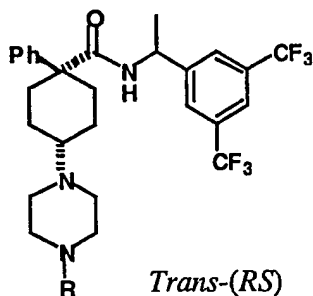


Ex.	-R	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
252		C ₃₁ H ₃₅ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	595	596
253		C ₃₅ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	645	646

The following compounds were prepared from *trans-(RS)*-4-(piperazin-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 229) according to the method of Example 158, substituting a suitable acid for *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride.



Ex.	-R	Formula	m/z	
			M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
254		C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	597	598
255		C ₃₆ H ₄₅ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	665	666



				m/z	
Ex.	-R	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).	
256		C ₃₅ H ₄₃ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	651	652	
257		C ₃₂ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₃ O ₂	609	610	

EXAMPLE 258

Trans-(RS)-4-(Aminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

- 5 Raney nickel (10 mg) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS)*-4-cyano-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Description 29, 50 mg, 0.11 mmol) in methanolic ammonia (2M, 50 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (45 psi) for 4 hours. Further Raney nickel (10 mg) was added and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (45 psi) for 2 hours. The mixture was
- 10 filtered through a glass fibre pad, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5), to give the title compound.
- m/z (ES⁺) 473 (M+1).

15

EXAMPLE 259

Trans-(RS)-4-(N,N-Dimethylaminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from *trans-(RS)*-4-(aminomethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 258) according to the method of Example 214.

20 m/z (ES⁺) 501 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 260

Trans-(RS)-4-[(Piperidin-1-yl)methyl]-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

1,5-Dibromopentane (14 μ l, 0.106 mmol) was added to a mixture of *trans*-(RS)-4-
5 (aminomethyl)-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 258, 50 mg, 0.106 mmol), potassium carbonate (23 mg, 0.212 mmol) and sodium iodide (8 mg, 0.053 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 5 h, then at room temperature overnight. Ether (25 mL) and water (25 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was
10 extracted with ether (25 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with water (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5), and the residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was
15 washed with methanol (2 x 5 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 5 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (20 mg, 35%).
m/z (ES⁺) 541 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 261

20 Trans-(RS)-4-[(Morpholin-4-yl)methyl]-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

Prepared from *trans*-(RS)-4-(aminomethyl)-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 258) according to the method of Example 260, substituting bis(2-bromoethyl)ether for 1,5-dibromopentane. m/z (ES⁺) 543 (M+1).

25

EXAMPLE 262

Trans-(RS)-4-([N-[2-(Dimethylamino)acetyl]]aminomethyl)-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

1-(Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (26 mg, 0.138 mmol) was
30 added to a mixture of N,N-dimethylglycine (13 mg, 0.127 mmol), triethylamine (44 μ l, 0.318 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (14 mg, 0.106 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. A solution of *trans*-(RS)-4-(aminomethyl)-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 258, 50 mg, 0.106 mmol) in dichloromethane
35 (6 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (25 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 mL). The combined

organic fractions were washed with brine (25 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5) to give the title compound (50 mg, 85%). m/z (ES⁺) 558 (M+1).

5

EXAMPLE 263

Trans-(RS)-4-(1H-1,2,3-Triazol-1-yl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide

(Trimethylsilyl)acetylene (0.3 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans-(RS)-4-azido-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide* (Description 28, 50 mg, 0.1 mmol) in toluene and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 48 hours. The mixture was cooled, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (60:40). The residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) and acetic acid (68 µL, 1.16 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 0.35 mL, 0.35 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated) were added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (50:50), to give the title compound as a colourless foam (30 mg, 59%). m/z (ES⁺) 511 (M+1), 442 (M+1-C₂H₃N₃).

10
15
20**EXAMPLE 264**

Trans-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenecarboxamide

25

3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl chloride (54 µL, 0.3 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of *trans-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethanamine* (Description 32, 100 mg, 0.27 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 minutes. Water (5 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (2 x 5 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 5 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (105 mg, 64%). m/z (ES⁺) 607 (M+1).

30
35

EXAMPLE 265

Trans-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl)-2-(methoxy)benzenemethanamine

- 5 Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (286 mg, 1.35 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethanamine (Description 32, 100 mg, 0.27 mmol) and 2-methoxybenzaldehyde (33 μ l, 0.27 mmol) in dichloroethane (10 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. Water (10 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 mL) were added and the mixture was extracted with
- 10 ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond Elut™; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (2 x 5 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 5 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the
- 15 residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5), to give the title compound (25 mg, 19%).
m/z (ES⁺) 487 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 266

- 20 Cis-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine and
Trans-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine

- Palladium on activated carbon (5%) was added to a solution of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanecarbonitrile (mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-
- 25 isomers, Description 30, 180 mg, 0.5 mmol) and hydrochloric acid (conc., 5 mL) in methanol (15 mL) and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 65 hours. Additional palladium on activated carbon (5%) was added and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered through a glass
- 30 fibre pad, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (10 mL) was added. The mixture was filtered and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (10 mL) and 3,5-
- 35 bis(trifluoromethyl) benzaldehyde (42 mg, 0.17 mmol) and a mixture of sodium cyanoborohydride (11 mg, 0.17 mmol) and zinc chloride (12 mg, 0.085 mmol) in methanol

(10 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC (ABZ+; 250 x 10.0 mm id; 34% MeCN in 0.1% TFA-H₂O; 5 ml/min; 210 nm) to give:

5 *cis-N-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl cyclohexyl)methyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine*; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (1H, s), 7.70 (2H, s), 7.38-7.33 (4H, m), 7.25-7.16 (3H, m), 6.97 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.08-3.00 (2H, m), 2.79 (2H, s), 2.52-2.41 (1H, m), 2.36 (2H, d, *J* 12.8 Hz), 2.30-2.17 (2H, m),

10 1.89-1.38 (8H, m), and 0.90-0.81 (2H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 593 (M+1);

trans-N-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenyl cyclohexyl)methyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (1H, s), 7.65 (2H, s), 7.39-7.34 (4H, m), 7.24-7.19 (1H, m), 7.15-7.11 (2H, m), 6.96-6.92 (2H, m), 3.71 (2H, m), 2.93 (2H, br d, *J* 11.5 Hz), 2.58 (2H, br d, *J* 12.4 Hz), 2.51 (2H, s), 2.40-2.35 (2H,

15 m), 2.18-2.12 (2H, m), 1.81-1.74 (4H, m), 1.69-1.59 (2H, m), 1.48-1.40 (2H, m), and 1.35-1.26 (2H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 593 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 267

Trans-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl}-N-methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine

20 Formaldehyde (37% w/v in water, 2 mL), palladium hydroxide on carbon (20%, 10 mg) and acetic acid (24 µl, 0.42 mmol) were added to a solution of *trans-N-({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl}-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine* (Example 266, 102 mg, 0.17 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) and the

25 mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 2.5 hours. Additional palladium hydroxide on carbon (20%, 10 mg) was added and the mixture was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 psi) for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered through a glass fibre pad, washing with methanol, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian

30 Bond ElutTM; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (2 x 5 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 5 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. *m/z* (ES⁺) 607 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 268

Cis- and Trans-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl)-N-{[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}acetamide

Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from N-[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methyl]-

- 5 N-[(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methyl]acetamide (Example 21) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 55.
m/z (ES⁺) 635 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 269

- 10 Trans-(RS)-N-({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methyl)- α -methyl-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenemethanamine

- Borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.2 mL) was added to a solution of *trans*-(RS)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 177, 20 mg, 0.032 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran
15 (5 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled and methanol (10 mL) was added. The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour, cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with water, aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated) and water, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column
20 chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5). The residue was dissolved in diethyl ether and ethereal hydrogen chloride (1M) was added. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a colorless solid (20 mg, 97%). m/z (ES⁺) 607 (M+1).

25

EXAMPLE 270

Trans-(RS)- α -({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl} methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol and

Trans-(RS)- α -({4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl} methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanamine

- 30 A solution of *trans*-(RS)-methyl α -({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl} carbonylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneacetate (Example 157, 0.25 mmol) in methanol (1.5 mL) was poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond ElutTM; 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 1 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 4 x 1 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and
35 the residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (4 mL) and toluene (2 mL) and lithium borohydride (10 mg, 0.46 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for

30 minutes, then at 50 °C for 30 minutes. The mixture was cooled and hydrochloric acid (2M) and ethyl acetate were added. The layers were separated, the organic fraction was dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) and borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 hour, then further borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled and aqueous sodium carbonate (10%, 20 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous fraction was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (3 mL) and heated under reflux for 3 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃(Aq.) (95:5:0.5) to give:

trans-(RS)- α -({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (25 mg, 16%); ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (1H, s), 7.52 (2H, s), 7.40-7.30 (4H, m), 7.27-7.17 (1H, m), 7.20-7.10 (2H, m), 6.95 (2H, t, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.65 (1H, dd, *J* 8.2, 4.2 Hz), 3.57 (1H, dd, *J* 10.7, 4.2 Hz), 3.31 (1H, dd, *J* 10.7, 8.2 Hz), 2.95 (2H, br d, *J* 11.0 Hz), 2.55 (2H, br d, *J* 11.0 Hz), 2.50-2.30 (2H, m), 2.46 (1H, d, *J* 11.0 Hz), 2.36 (1H, d, *J* 11.0 Hz), 2.20 (2H, br t, *J* 11.0 Hz), 2.10-1.60 (6H, m), and 1.55-1.20 (4H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 623 (M+1); and

trans-(RS)- α -({4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}methylamino)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanamine; ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (1H, s), 7.60 (2H, s), 7.40-7.30 (4H, m), 7.27-7.17 (1H, m), 7.18-7.08 (2H, m), 6.94 (2H, t, *J* 8.0 Hz), 3.45 (1H, dd, *J* 7.6, 4.8 Hz), 2.96 (2H, br d, *J* 10 Hz), 2.77 (1H, dd, *J* 12.0, 4.8 Hz), 2.57 (1H, dd, *J* 12.0, 7.6 Hz), and 2.55-1.40 (20H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 622 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 271

Cis- and *Trans*-(*E*)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}cyclohexyl)piperidine

Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (*E*)-4-phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}cyclohexanone Example 22) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 45.

m/z (ES⁺) 590 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 272

Cis- and Trans-(E)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-phenyl-4-{3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}cyclohexyl)piperidine

- Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (E)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-phenyl-4-
 5 {3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]prop-1-enyl}cyclohexyl) piperidine (mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, Example 271) according to the method of Description 16. m/z (ES⁺) 592 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 273

- 10 Cis- and Trans-(RS)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine

- Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (RS)-4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexanone (Example 25) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 45.
 15 m/z (ES⁺) 608 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 274

Cis- and Trans-(RS)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{2-oxo-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine

- 20 Prepared as a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers from (RS)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine (mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, Example 273) according to the method of Description 17. m/z (ES⁺) 606 (M+1).

- 25 **EXAMPLE 275**

1-[[[(1,4-Dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy]methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

- Prepared from 8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-methanol (*J. Org.Chem.* 1974, 39, 2311-2313) and 1-(bromomethyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene according to the method of
 30 Example 1. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.53-1.65 (4H, m), 1.88-1.96 (2H, m), 2.28-2.32 (2H, m), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.88-3.97 (4H, m), 4.42 (2H, s), 7.20-7.42 (5H, m), 7.55 (2H, s), and 7.72 (1H, s).

C₂₄H₁₄F₆O₃ requires C, 60.76, H, 5.09; found C, 61.15, H, 5.07.

EXAMPLE 276

1-([4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (100 mg, 0.4 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-[(1,4-dioxo-8-phenylspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)methoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 5 275, 5 g, 1 mmol) in acetone-water (8:1, 9 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 days. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (saturated) and ethyl acetate were added and the layers were separated. The organic fraction was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, 10 eluting with hexane/EtOAc (70:30), to give the title compound as a colorless oil (350 mg, 83%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.06-2.10 (2H, m), 2.27-2.38 (4H, m), 2.58-2.65 (2H, m), 3.47 (2H, s), 4.44 (2H, s), 7.29-7.50 (5H, m), 7.56 (2H, s), and 7.75 (1H, s). C₂₂H₂₀F₆O₂ requires C, 61.39, H, 4.68; found C, 60.92, H 4.51.

EXAMPLE 277

Cis-1-([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene and*Trans*-1-([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

20 Prepared from 1-([4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl]methoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (Example 276) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 45:

cis-1-([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (1H, s), 7.55 (2H, s), 25 7.42-7.17 (7H, m), 7.00-6.95 (2H, m), 4.45 (2H, s), 3.70 (2H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 2.47 (1H, m), 2.36-2.20 (6H, m), and 1.87-1.54 (9H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 594 (M+1);

trans-1-([4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexanemethoxy)methyl)-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (1H, s), 7.57 (2H, s), 7.39 (4H, m), 7.24 (1H, m), 7.15 (2H, dd, *J* 8.6, 5.4 Hz), 6.95 (2H, t, *J* 8.6 Hz), 4.42 (2H, s), 3.33 30 (2H, s), 3.04 (2H, m), 2.75-1.62 (14H, m), and 1.39 (2H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 594 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 278

(*RS*)-4-Methylene-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}cyclohexanecarboxamide

35 Methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (1.71 g, 4.8 mmol) was dried azeotropically by evaporating toluene (3 x 20 mL) under reduced pressure, suspended in tetrahydrofuran

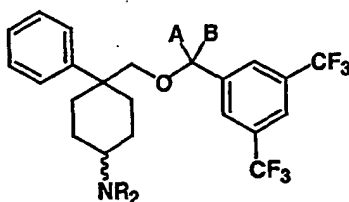
(20 mL) and cooled in ice. Butyllithium (1.6M in hexanes, 3.0 mL, 4.8 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was cooled in ice and (RS)-4-oxo-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl} cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 18, 0.91 g, 2.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred
 5 at room temperature for 1 hour, then heated under reflux for 3 hours. The mixture was cooled, poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with water (3 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂, to give the title compound as a colorless solid (0.67 g,
 10 73%); ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, s), 7.69 (2H, s), 7.34-7.20 (5H, m), 5.14 (1H, q, J 7.1 Hz), 4.64 (2H, s), 2.53 (2H, m), 2.27 (4H, m), 1.99 (1H, m), 1.77 (1H, m), and 1.42 (3H, d, J 7.1 Hz).

EXAMPLE 279

15 Cis-(RS)-4-(Hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide and
Trans-(RS)-4-(Hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide
 9-Borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (0.5M in tetrahydrofuran, 1.0 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added to a
 20 solution of (RS)-4-methylene-1-phenyl-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl} cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 278, 182 mg, 0.4 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Ethanol (0.5 mL), aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M, 0.2 mL) and aqueous hydrogen peroxide (35%, 0.2 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled, poured into aqueous sodium
 25 hydrogen carbonate (saturated, 20 mL) and water (10 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by MPLC chromatography on silica gel, eluting with isohexane/EtOAc (70:30 increasing to 50:50), to give:
 cis-(RS)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-
 30 phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (113 mg, 60%), ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, s), 7.71 (2H, s), 7.31 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz), 7.25 (2H, t, J 7.5 Hz), 7.20 (1H, t, J 7.5 Hz), 5.14 (1H, q, J 7.1 Hz), 3.32 (2H, m), 2.67 (2H, m), 1.89-1.48 (5H, m), 1.43 (3H, d, J 7.1 Hz), and 1.24-1.09 (2H, m); and
 trans-(RS)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-N-{1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl}-1-
 35 phenylcyclohexanecarboxamide (34 mg, 18%), ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.73 (1H, s), 7.61 (2H, s), 7.44 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz), 7.34 (2H, t, J 7.5 Hz), 7.23 (1H, t, J 7.5 Hz), 5.03 (1H, q,

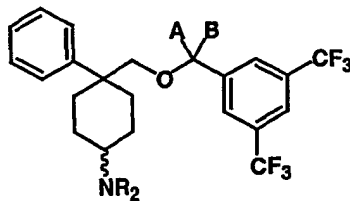
J 7.0 Hz), 3.29 (2H, d, J 6.6 Hz), 2.68 (1H, m), 2.54 (1H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.56 (1H, m), 1.39 (3H, d, J 7.0 Hz), 1.20 (1H, m), and 1.07 (1H, m).

- 5 The following compound was prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)- β -[(4-methylamino-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol (Example 90) and 1H-imidazole-4-acetic acid according to the method of Example 91.

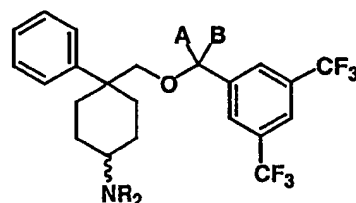


							m/z
Ex.	A	B	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
280	CH ₂ O H	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₂₉ H ₃₁ F ₆ N ₃ O ₃	583	584

- 10 The following compounds were prepared according to the method of Example 45, substituting a suitable ketone for (*RS*)- β -[(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)methoxy]-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzeneethanol, and a suitable amine for benzylamine, followed by separation of diastereoisomers by chromatography on silica gel.



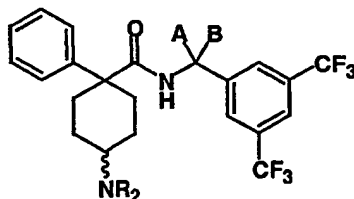
							m/z
Ex.	A	B	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
281	H	H		<i>Cis</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₀ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	555	556
282	H	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₀ H ₃₅ F ₆ NO ₂	555	556
283	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₂₉ H ₃₃ F ₈ NO	563	564



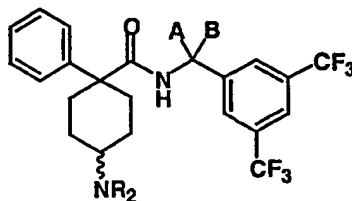
Ex.	A	B	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	m/z	
						M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
284	Me	H		<i>Cis</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₂	569	570
285	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₂	569	570
286	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	528	529
287	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₃ H ₃₄ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	604	605
288	CH ₂ O H	H		<i>Cis</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₃	585	586
289	CH ₂ O H	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ NO ₃	585	586

The following compounds were prepared from *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-1-phenyl-N-[1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]cyclohexanecarboxamide (Example 184) according to the method of Example 187, substituting a suitable Grignard reagent for phenylmagnesium bromide.

5



Ex.	A	B	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	m/z	
						M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
290	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	598	599



Ex.	A	B	-NR ₂	Stereochemistry	Formula	m/z	
						M.W. (ES ⁺)	(M+1).
291	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₁ H ₃₈ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	584	585
292	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	598	599
293	Me	H		<i>Trans</i> -(<i>RS</i>)-	C ₃₀ H ₃₆ F ₆ N ₂ O ₂	570	571

EXAMPLE 294

Cis-(*RS*)- and *Trans*-(*RS*)-1-(4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine

- 5 Prepared as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers from (*RS*)-4-{2-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexanone (Example 25) and piperidine according to the method of Example 45. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (1H, s), 7.50 and 7.48 (Total 2H, each s), 7.4-7.25 (4H, m), 7.25-7.15 (1H, m), 3.80-3.70 and 3.70-3.60 (Total 1H, each m), and 2.75-1.20 (23H, m). m/z (ES⁺) 514 (M+1).

10

EXAMPLE 295

(*RS*)-1-(8-Phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol

- Potassium carbonate (1.75 g, 12.7 mmol) was added to a solution of (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-1-yl ethanoate (Example 23, 410 mg, 0.773 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) and water (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours, then at 50 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled and the methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (334 mg, 88%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (1H, s), 7.53 (2H, s), 7.4-7.3 (4H, m),
- 15
- 20

7.3-7.2 (1H, m), 3.95-3.8 (4H, m), 3.36 (1H, br d, J 9 Hz), 2.91 (1H, ddd, J 14, 10, 5 Hz), 2.64 (1H, ddd, J 16, 9, 7.5 Hz), 2.5-2.4 (1H, m), 2.3-2.2 (1H, m), 1.9-1.7 (3H, m), and 1.65-1.20 (6H, m).

5

EXAMPLE 296

(*RS*)-4-{1-Hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexanone

Prepared from (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol (Example 295) according to the method of Example

10. ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.69 (1H, s), 7.51 (2H, s), 7.5-7.4 (4H, m), 7.35-7.25 (1H, m), 3.44 (1H, br d, J 11 Hz), 2.93 (1H, ddd, J 14, 10, 5 Hz), 2.8-2.7 (1H, m), 2.7-2.6 (1H, m), 2.6-2.5 (1H, m), 2.4-2.2 (4H, m), 2.05-1.9 (2H, m), 1.85-1.75 (1H, m), and 1.45-1.3 (2H, m).

EXAMPLE 297

Trans-(*RS*)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine

15

Prepared from (*RS*)-4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-

phenylcyclohexanone (Example 296) and piperidine according to the method of Example 45, followed by separation of diastereoisomers by chromatography on silica gel. ^1H NMR

20 (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (1H, s), 7.51 (2H, s), 7.4-7.3 (4H, m), 7.3-7.2 (1H, m), 3.30 (1H, br d, J 11 Hz), 2.90 (1H, ddd, J 14, 10, 5 Hz), 2.7-2.55 (2H, m), 2.45-2.3 (8H, m), 1.85-1.75 (3H, m), and 1.7-1.2 (10H, m). m/z (ES^+) 514 ($M+1$).

EXAMPLE 298

Cis-(*RS*)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine; and

25

Trans-(*RS*)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine

Prepared from (*RS*)-4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-

phenylcyclohexanone (Example 296) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16)

30 according to the method of Example 45, followed by separation by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3(\text{Aq.})$ (97.5:2.5:0.25 increasing to 95:5:0.5), to give *cis*-(*RS*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68 (1H, s), 7.58 (2H, s), 7.4-7.3 (4H, m), 7.3-7.25 (1H, m), 7.25-7.15 (2H, m),

35 6.99 (2H, t, J 9 Hz), 3.85 (1H, br d, J 10 Hz), 3.25-3.05 (2H, m), 2.95-2.85 (1H, m), 2.78-2.62

(2H, m), 2.50 (1H, quin, *J* 7 Hz), 2.45-2.15 (4H, m), 1.9-1.4 (12H, m), and 1.2-1.08 (1H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 608 (M+1); and. *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (1H, s), 7.52 (2H, s), 7.4-7.3 (4H, m), 7.3-7.2 (1H, m), 7.13 (2H, dd, *J* 8.7, 5.5 Hz), 6.94 (2H, t, *J* 8.7 Hz), 3.31 (1H, br d, *J* 10.5 Hz), 3.0-2.85 (3H, m), 2.69-2.58 (2H, m), 2.55-2.35 (3H, m), 2.3-2.1 (2H, m), 1.9-1.5 (9H, m), and 1.4-1.2 (4H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 608 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 299

10 *Trans*-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-oxo-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine
1,1,1-Tris(acetyloxy)-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benziodoxol-3(1*H*)-one (28 mg, 0.066 mmol) was added to a solution of *trans*-(*RS*)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-{1-hydroxy-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propyl}-4-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine (Example 298, 14 mg,
15 0.023 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Saturated aqueous sodium bisulfite (1 mL) and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (5%, 15 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 mL). The combined organic fractions were poured onto an SCX cartridge (Varian Bond ElutTM;
20 10 mL/500 mg). The cartridge was washed with methanol (4 x 2 mL), then eluted with methanolic ammonia (2M, 2 x 2 mL). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (13.1 mg, 94%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (1H, s), 7.35 (2H, s), 7.28-7.08 (7H, m), 6.95 (2H, t, *J* 9 Hz), 2.95 (2H, br d, *J* 11 Hz), 2.80 (2H, t, *J* 7 Hz), 2.6-2.5 (2H, m), 2.54 (2H, t, *J* 7 Hz), 2.45-2.30 (2H, m), 2.15 (2H, t, *J* 11 Hz), 1.9-1.5 (8H, m), and 1.5-1.35 (2H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 606 (M+1).

EXAMPLE 300

(*RS*)-1-(4-Oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl Ethanoate
Prepared from (*RS*)-1-(8-phenyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl ethanoate (Example 23) according to the method of
30 Example 10. ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (1H, s), 7.38 (2H, s), 7.36-7.20 (5H, m), 4.95-4.85 (1H, m), 2.73 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 7 Hz), 2.62-2.47 (2H, m), 2.46 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 6 Hz), 2.35-2.20 (4H, m), 2.02 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 7 Hz), 1.95-1.80 (2H, m), 1.77 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 3 Hz), and 1.75 (3H, m).

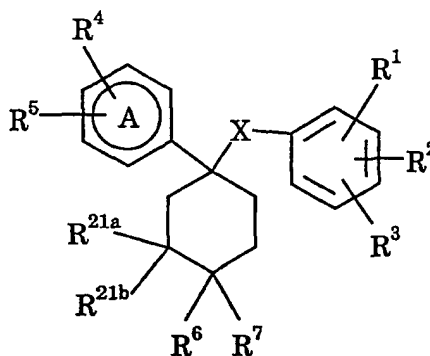
EXAMPLE 301

Trans-(*RS*)-1-{4-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperidin-1-yl]-1-phenylcyclohexyl}-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl Ethanoate

Prepared from (*RS*)-1-(4-oxo-1-phenylcyclohexyl)-3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propan-2-yl ethanoate (Example 300) and 4-(4-fluorophenyl)piperidine (Description 16) according to the method of Example 45, followed by separation of diastereoisomers by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95:5). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (1H, s), 7.36 (2H, s), 7.32-7.10 (7H, m), 6.92 (2H, t, *J* 9 Hz), 4.92-4.82 (1H, m), 3.01 (2H, br d, *J* 9 Hz), 2.66 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 7 Hz), 2.6-2.2 (6H, m), 2.40 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 6 Hz), 2.10-1.70 (7H, m), 1.74 (3H, s), 1.64 (1H, dd, *J* 14, 3 Hz), and 1.55-1.22 (4H, m). *m/z* (ES⁺) 650 (M+1).

CLAIMS:

1. A compound of the formula (I):



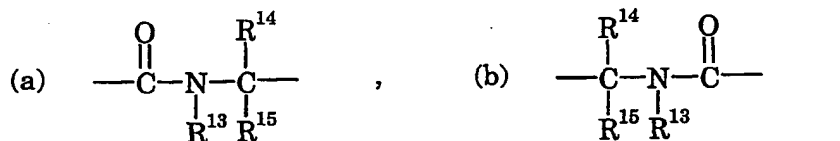
(I)

5

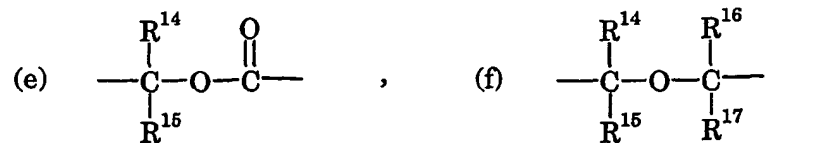
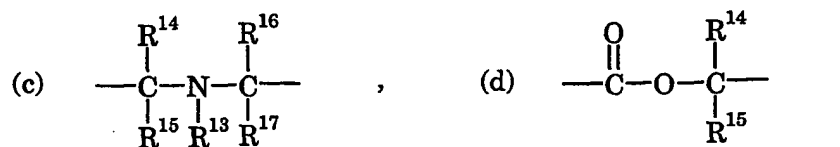
wherein

ring A is a phenyl or pyridyl ring;

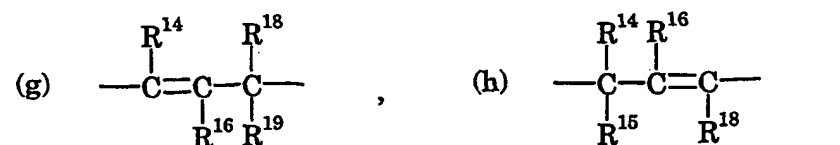
X represents a linker selected from the group consisting of:

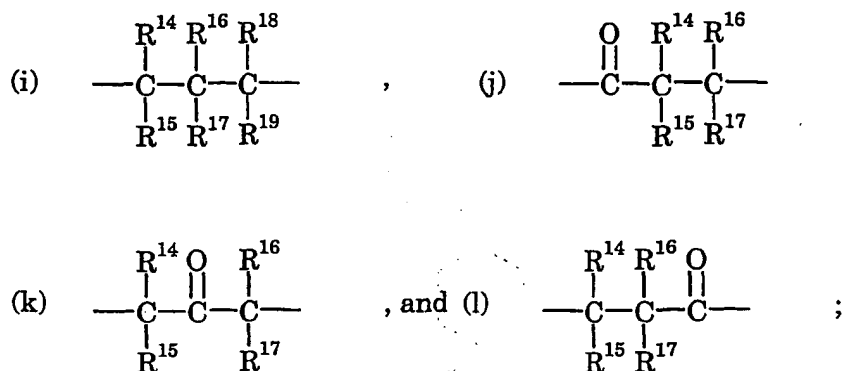


10



15





5

R^1 represents hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyloxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkoxy, phenoxy, cyano, halogen, NR^aR^b , SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , OSO_2R^a , NR^aCOR^c , COR^a , CO_2R^a or $CONR^aR^b$ where R^a and R^b each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-5} cycloalkyl, fluoro C_{1-4} alkyl or $CH_2CO_2C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and R^c represents C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl or phenyl;

R^2 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy; or when R^2 is adjacent to R^1 , they may be joined together such that there is formed a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing one or two atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, which ring is optionally substituted by a group selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, CF_3 , $=O$ or $=S$;

R^3 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkyl, cyano, SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , NR^aR^b , NR^aCOR^a , COR^a , CO_2R^a , $CONR^aR^b$ or C_{1-4} alkyl substituted by cyano, CO_2R^a or $CONR^aR^b$ where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

or R^3 represents a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms, selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, which group is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, OCF_3 , NO_2 , CN , SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , COR^a , CO_2R^a , phenyl, $-(CH_2)_rNR^aR^b$, $-(CH_2)_rNR^aCOR^b$, $-(CH_2)_rCONR^aR^b$, or $CH_2C(O)R^a$, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined and r is zero, 1 or 2;

R^4 is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, NO_2 , CN, SR^a , SOR^a , SO_2R^a , CO_2R^a , $CONR^aR^b$, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl or C_{1-4} alkyl substituted by C_{1-4} alkoxy, wherein R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

5 R^5 is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by C_{1-4} alkoxy;

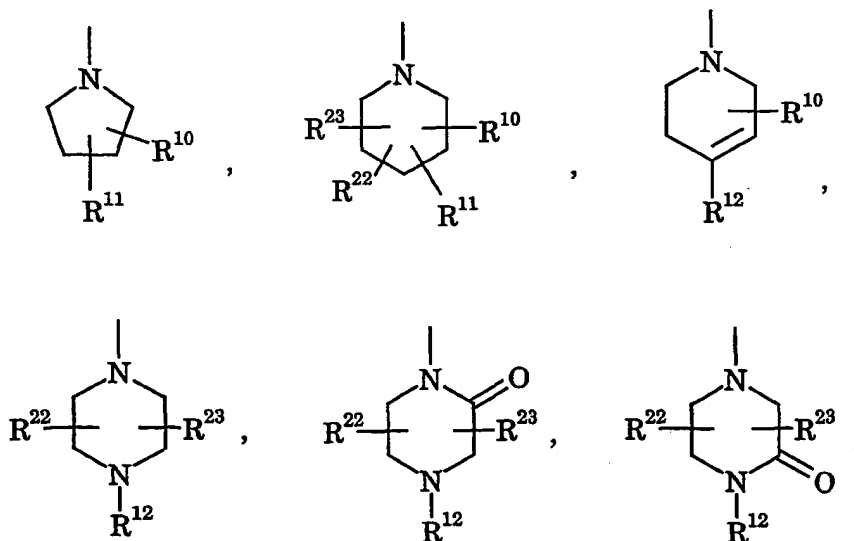
R^6 represents hydrogen, hydroxy or a C_{1-4} alkyl group optionally substituted by a hydroxy group;

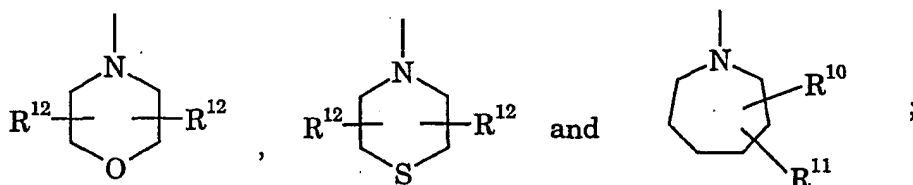
R^7 represents hydrogen, hydroxy, $-(CH_2)_nNR^8R^9$, $-(CH_2)_nCO_2R^a$,
10 carbocyclyl, C-linked heterocyclyl or heteroaryl;

or R^6 and R^7 together represent $=O$, $=CHCO_2R^a$ or $-O(CH_2)_mO-$;

R^8 and R^9 each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, CHO, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl,
15 $C(O)(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_qCO_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $CO_2(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $CO_2(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_pNR^aCOR^b$, $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2R^b$, $(CH_2)_qCONR^a$ aryl or $(CH_2)_qCONR^a$ heterocyclyl where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

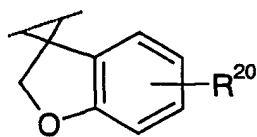
or R^8 and R^9 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,
20 represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of:





R^{10} and R^{11} each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (C₂₋₆alkenyl)aryl, (C₂₋₆alkynyl)aryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, (CH₂)_qNR^aR^b, O(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, O(CH₂)_qaryl, O(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, O(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, OC(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl, C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qNR^aR^b, CO₂H, CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl, CO₂(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl or CO₂(CH₂)_pNR^aR^b, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

or, when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent =O, =CHCO₂R^a, -O(CH₂)_mO-, -CH₂O(CH₂)_s-, -CH₂OCH₂C(O)-, -CH₂OCH₂CH(OH)-, -CH₂OCH₂C(CH₃)₂-, -CH₂OC(CH₃)₂CH₂-, -C(CH₃)₂OCH₂CH₂-, -CH₂C(O)OCH₂-, -OC(O)CH₂CH₂-, -C(O)OCH₂CH₂-, -C(O)OC(CH₃)₂CH₂-, -C(O)OCH₂C(CH₃)₂-, -OCH₂(CH₂)_s-, -OC(CH₃)₂CH₂CH₂-, -OCH₂C(CH₃)₂CH₂-, -OCH₂CH₂C(CH₃)₂-, -OCH₂CH=CHCH₂-, -OCH₂CH(OH)CH₂CH₂-, -OCH₂CH₂CH(OH)CH₂-, -OCH₂C(O)CH₂CH₂-, -OCH₂CH₂C(O)CH₂-, or a group of the formula



or, where they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent -OCH₂CH₂- or -OCH₂CH(OH)-, or R^{10} and R^{11} may together form a fused benzene ring;

or, R^{10} and R^{11} together form a C₁₋₂alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine, piperidine or hexamethyleneimine ring to which they are attached;

R^{12} represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl, C(O)(CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, CO₂(CH₂)_qaryl,

$\text{CO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{heterocyclyl}$ or $\text{CO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, where R^a and R^b are as previously defined;

or, where they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{12} and R^{18} may together form a fused imidazolyl or triazolyl ring;

5 R^{13} represents hydrogen, $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$;

R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} each independently represent hydrogen, hydroxy, $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkenyl}$, hydroxy $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkoxyC}_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, CHO , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$;

or, R^{14} and R^{15} together represent $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$;

10 or, R^{16} and R^{17} together represent $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$;

or, R^{18} and R^{19} together represent $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$;

R^{20} represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$, hydroxy $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$ or fluoro $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$;

R^{21a} represents hydrogen, halogen or hydroxy and R^{21b} represents

15 hydrogen;

or R^{21a} and R^{21b} both represent fluorine or together represent oxo ($=\text{O}$);

R^{22} and R^{23} each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$ or oxo ($=\text{O}$);

n is zero, 1 or 2;

20 m is 1 or 2;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q is zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

s is 1, 2 or 3;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and N-oxides thereof.

25

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 wherein R^1 is hydroxy,

$\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, fluoro $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{2-6}\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkoxy}$, fluoro $\text{C}_{1-6}\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{C}_{2-6}\text{alkenyloxy}$,

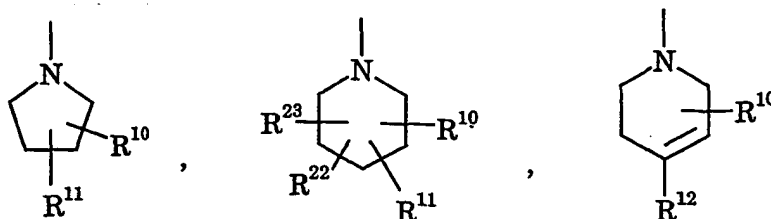
$\text{C}_{3-7}\text{cycloalkoxy}$, $\text{C}_{3-7}\text{cycloalkylC}_{1-4}\text{alkoxy}$, cyano, NR^aR^b , SR^a , OSO_2R^a , or R^1

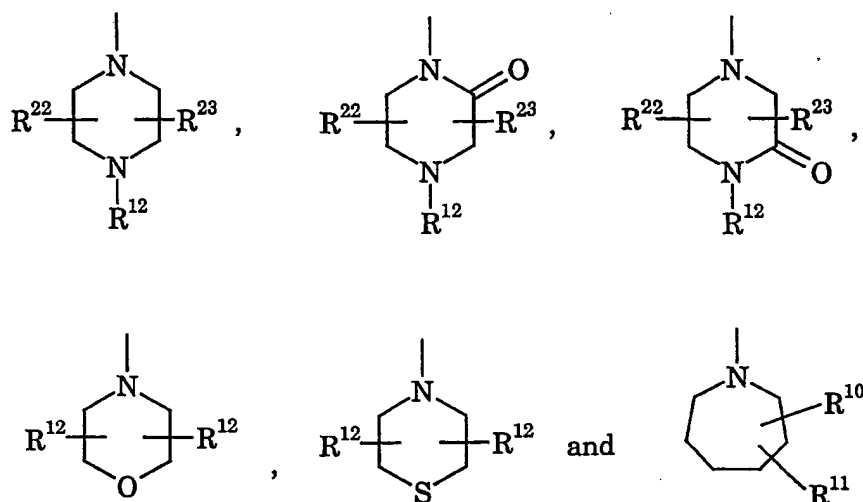
together with the group R^2 form a 5-membered saturated ring containing one

30 oxygen atom.

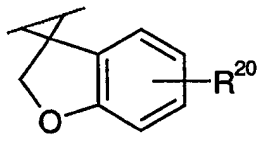
3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein R^2 is a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom, especially a hydrogen atom.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein R^3 is hydrogen, halogen, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkoxy, cyano, NR^aR^b , NR^aCOR^d (where R^d is methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl or phenyl), or a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic group as defined in Claim 1.
5. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4 wherein R^4 is hydrogen.
6. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 wherein R^5 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or CF_3 .
7. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen.
8. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 wherein R^7 is hydroxy, $-(CH_2)_nNR^8R^9$, a C-linked heterocyclyl group or R^6 and R^7 together represent $=O$, $-O(CH_2)_mO-$ or $-CH_2OCH_2C(O)-$.
9. A compound as claimed in Claim 8 wherein R^8 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $C(O)(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_pNR^aR^b$, $(CH_2)_qCO_2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $(CH_2)_pNR^aCO_2R^b$ or $(CH_2)_qCONR^a$ aryl;
and R^9 represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_qC_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl;
or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a heteroaliphatic ring selected from the group consisting of





- 5 10. A compound as claimed in Claim 9 wherein R^{10} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, fluoro C_{1-6} alkyl, $(C_{2-6}$ alkynyl)aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ aryl, $(CH_2)_q$ heterocyclyl, $(CH_2)_qNR^aR^b$, $OC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C(O)(CH_2)_qNR^aR^b$, CO_2H or CO_2C_{1-6} alkyl;
- and R^{11} represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl or $(CH_2)_qNR^aR^b$;
- 10 or when they are attached to the same carbon atom, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $=O$, $-O(CH_2)_mO-$, $-CH_2O(CH_2)_s-$, $-CH_2OCH_2C(O)-$, $-CH_2OCH_2CH(OH)-$, $-CH_2OCH_2C(CH_3)_2-$, $-CH_2OC(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-C(CH_3)_2OCH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2C(O)OCH_2-$, $-OC(O)CH_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OCH_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OC(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-C(O)OCH_2C(CH_3)_2-$, $-OCH_2(CH_2)_s-$, $-OC(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2-$,
- 15 $-OCH_2CH=CHCH_2-$, $-OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2CH_2-$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_2-$, $-OCH_2C(O)CH_2CH_2-$, or a group of the formula



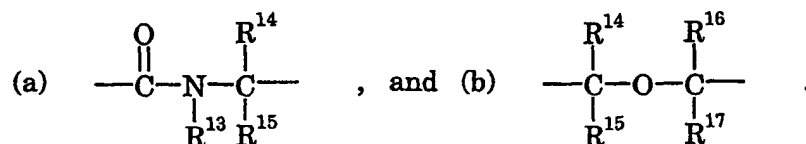
- or, when they are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, R^{10} and R^{11} may together represent $-OCH_2CH_2-$ or $-OCH_2CH(OH)-$, or R^{10} and R^{11} may together
- 20 form a fused benzene ring;
- or R^{10} and R^{11} together form a C_{1-2} alkylene bridge across the pyrrolidine or piperidine ring to which they are attached.

11. A compound as claimed in Claim 9 wherein R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, (CH₂)_qC₃₋₇cycloalkyl, (CH₂)_qaryl, (CH₂)_qheterocyclyl, CHO, C(O)C₁₋₆alkyl, C(O)C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C(O)(CH₂)_qaryl or CO₂C₁₋₆alkyl.

5 12. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 11 wherein the ring A is a phenyl ring.

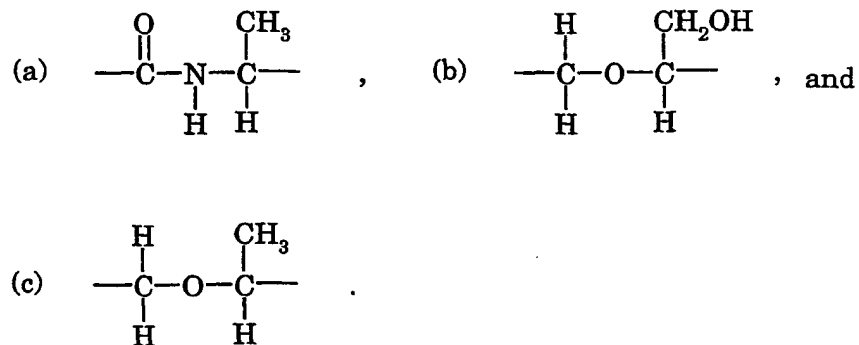
13. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 12 wherein X is a linker selected from:

10



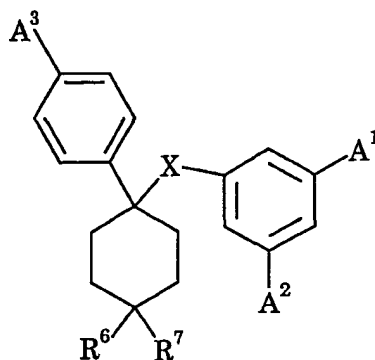
14. A compound as claimed in Claim 13 wherein X is a linker selected from:

15



20

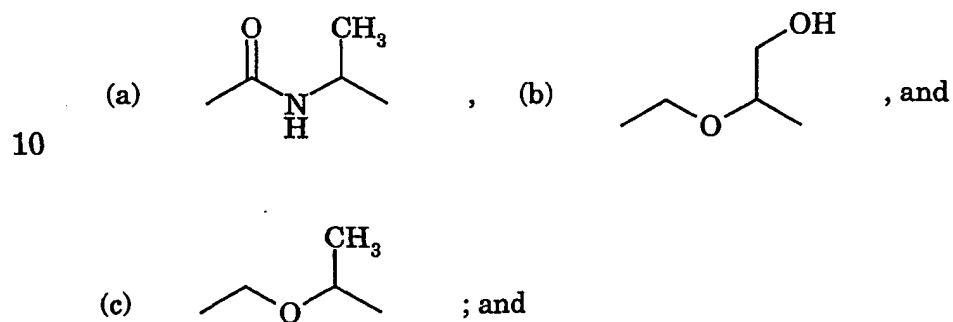
15. A compound of the formula (Ia):



(Ia)

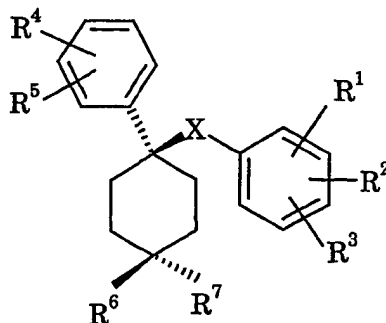
wherein

- 5 A¹ is fluorine or CF₃;
 A² is fluorine or CF₃;
 A³ is fluorine or hydrogen;
 X is a linker selected from:



- R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined in Claim 1;
 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 14 wherein the stereochemistry of the 1- and 4-positions is as shown in formula (Ib):



(Ib)

5 17. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim for use in therapy.

18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 16, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

10

19. A method for the treatment or prevention of physiological disorders associated with an excess of tachykinins, which method comprises administration to a patient in need thereof of a tachykinin reducing amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

15

20. A method according to Claim 19 for the treatment or prevention of pain or inflammation, migraine, emesis, postherpetic neuralgia, depression or anxiety.

20 21. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 16 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a physiological disorder associated with an excess of tachykinins.

25 22. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 16 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of pain or inflammation, migraine, emesis, postherpetic neuralgia, depression or anxiety.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D295/16 A61K31/495 A61K31/44 A61K31/4427 A61K31/16
A61P25/24 A61P25/04 A61P1/08 C07D295/12 C07D211/58
C07D471/10 C07D401/06 C07C217/52 C07C237/06 C07D295/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07C A61K C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 25770 A (MERCK & CO., INC., USA) 11 May 2000 (2000-05-11) claims; examples ----	1-22
X	US 4 611 004 A (ACKERMANN, PETER ET AL) 9 September 1986 (1986-09-09) claims 1,10; examples 8,12,22 ----	1-14
X	JP 59 116243 A (MITSUI TOATSU CHEMICALS, INC., JAPAN) 5 July 1984 (1984-07-05) examples 1,38 see formula (I) page 345 ----- -/--	1-13

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/08/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schmid, J-C

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 84, no. 23, 7 June 1976 (1976-06-07) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 164575, MARKARYAN, E. A. ET AL: "Isoquinoline derivatives. XI. Synthesis and pharmacological activity of 1-arylalkyl-4-spirocyclohexane-6,7-dimetho xy-1,2,3,4- tetrahydroisoquinolines and some of their derivatives" XP002172979 see formula II abstract & ARM. KHIM. ZH. (1975), 28(10), 829-35, ---	1-12
A	US 5 849 795 A (ARCAMONE FEDERICO ET AL) 15 December 1998 (1998-12-15) the whole document ---	1-22
A	STEVENTON ET AL: "4,4-disubstituted Piperidine High-Affinity NK1 Antagonists: Structure-Activity Relationships and in Vivo Activity" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, US, vol. 41, no. 23, 1998, pages 4623-4635, XP002173109 ISSN: 0022-2623 the whole document ---	1-22
P,X	DATABASE CHEMCATS 'Online! AsInEx Compound Collection, 10 May 2001 (2001-05-10) Database accession no. 2002:174244 XP002172980 abstract -----	1-12

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0025770 A	11-05-2000	AU 1133100 A	22-05-2000
US 4611004 A	09-09-1986	AU 2674584 A	18-10-1984
		EP 0125204 A	14-11-1984
		JP 59196836 A	08-11-1984
		PH 19963 A	20-08-1986
JP 59116243 A	05-07-1984	JP 1756633 C	23-04-1993
		JP 4043894 B	20-07-1992
US 5849795 A	15-12-1998	IT FI940009 A	19-07-1995
		AU 1574995 A	08-08-1995
		CA 2181451 A	27-07-1995
		WO 9519966 A	27-07-1995
		EP 0740656 A	06-11-1996
		US 5698710 A	16-12-1997